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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,546—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd May.
* PERSIA	7,981	W. A. Wheler	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,987	T. Leigh	17th "
* CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	24th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,981	W. A. Wheler	31st "
* EGYPT	7,1?	G. L. Langborne	7th June
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	14th "
* ORIENTAL	5,784	F. N. Tillard	21st "
M.L. EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	28th "

The steamers marked M. L proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Merseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot be on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th April, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman.	4,212	1st May 1902.
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,139	1st June 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 185.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on about the
*S. S. SILESIA		5,159	17th May.

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

Class Rs. 660, 2nd Class Rs. 536-4, Saloon Rs. 618-12.

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INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL		2,771	5th May, 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 8th April, 1902

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
YARRA	4,255	Negre	8th May, 1902
TONKIN	6,363	Gerard	5th June 1902.
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	3rd July 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALAZIE," 4,255 tons, Captain Aubert, to sail on or about 30th April, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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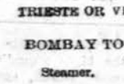

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PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 2nd May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 29th April at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on THURSDAY, the 1st May, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, LAMU, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 2nd May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about SUNDAY, 4th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th April, 1902.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

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Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

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GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—EAST AFRICA.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S.S. SAFARI	1,432	Tepe	28th April 1902.

Taking Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to CAPE TOWN and taking Cargo up to Durban (NATAL) only.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
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AND

THIS IS THE TIME TO TRY.

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PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only

UP TO THE 17TH MAY 1902.

AND

THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 24TH MAY, 1902, ON THE "ART UNION PRINCIPLE"

In the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

—OF A—

SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,

—OR A—

GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED, RS. 8.

WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.

These watches are well-finished and WELL WORTH THE MONEY

—OR AN—

ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of mainsprings, and oil etc.,

—OR A—

Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.

—OR A—

DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 5.

PRIZES.

			Rs.
1 Prize			1,000
1 Do.			500
1 Do.			250
2 Prizes	Rs. 125	each	250
2 Do.	„ 100	„	200
2 Do.	„ 75	„	150
4 Do.	„ 50	„	200
10 Do.	„ 25	„	250
100 Do.	„ 10	„	1,000
200 Do.	„ 5	„	1,000
200 Do.	„ 1	„	200
523 Prizes		Total	5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

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Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,

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SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

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II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

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		Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S "FINE OLD GLENLIVET," a Special Blend of Scotch Whisky, bottled only by ourselves, is unequalled in age and quality	per doz.	24	0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL LIQUEUR, a genuine Ripe Old Whisky ... Connoisseurs will fully appreciate its mellowness.	„	32	8
TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY, Phœnix Whisky..... A well-matured Spirit, exceptionally mellow to the taste.	„	26	0
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TREACHER'S "DIABETES" WHISKY..... Is well matured, of mild and delicate flavour, and is the best stimulant a diabetic person can take.	„	25	0

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

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WELL BALANCED, WELL FINISHED, HIGH CLASS,

The Best that English Manufacture Can Produce,

WILL LAST A LIFE-TIME.

BEST QUALITY.		FIDDLE. Rs. a.	SPEAR. Rs. a.	KING'S. Rs. a.
TEA SPOONS	Per Doz.	11 12	16 8	22 0
DESSERT SPOONS	„ „	22 0	30 0	37 0
TABLE SPOONS	„ „	28 0	42 8	50 0
DESSERT FORKS	„ „	22 0	30 0	37 0
TABLE FORKS	„ „	28 0	42 8	50 0
SECOND QUALITY				
TEA SPOONS	Per Doz.	10 0	15 12	18 14
DESSERT SPOONS	„ „	19 0	25 4	33 12
TABLE SPOONS	„ „	25 8	38 8	46 4
DESSERT FORKS	„ „	19 0	25 4	33 12
TABLE FORKS	„ „	25 8	38 8	46 4

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BEST ENGLISH MADE

DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL HAND FORGED BLADES.

HANDLES.		BONE. Rs. a.	XYLONITE. Rs. a.	IVORY. Rs. a.
DESSERT KNIVES	Per Doz.	14 12	15 12	29 12
TABLE KNIVES	„ „	18 8	19 8	42 0
MEAT CARVERS	Pair	7 8	8 0	15 0
STEEL	Each	2 4	2 8	5 8

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Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

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ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	...	£3,000,000
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BRITANNIA ANONYMOUS SOCIETY.

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SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

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WHY ? WHY ? WHY ?

1st.—Because the climate of Aden being dry, naturally preserves the elegant aroma of Tobacco and this is contrary to the climate of Cairo. Therefore Aden manufactured Cigarettes are superior to Cairo or Egyptian Cigarettes.

2nd.—Money being no consideration, The Society lavishes great care in selecting the finest Tobacco by paying the best prices and taking the smallest possible profit.

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A trial order will convince the most fastidious Smoker of the Superiority of the Britannia Anonymous Society Cigarettes.

All Cigarettes are sent by post free to any part of the World.

All orders receive the quickest and most careful attention, no matter how small.

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The salary attached to the appointment is Rs. 1,300 per mensem, in full of all allowances.

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FRED. GAINSFORD,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Municipal Office, Calcutta, the 17th April, 1902.

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BOMBAY

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AGUE SPECIFIC.

A MOST POWERFUL, RELIABLE AND SPEEDY CURE FOR

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AND ALL DISEASES

Arising from Biliary derangement caused by Malaria. Is used as a Preventive and cure in Epidemic Fevers and Plague. Acts like a charm!

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Chemists, MADON SONS & CO., Bombay.

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

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Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
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Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

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STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

6 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ " "

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which can be learnt on application.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50 and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.]

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the anointing. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

EK-DAM'S RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR BOOTS and SHOES—go to S. & Co. Upwards of 3,000 pairs now on view to select from, the prices will appeal to you, the goods speak for themselves. Inspection invited.—SUTOR & Co. Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (Opposite John Roberts & Co.) Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. J. Green's Household Furniture, Piano, etc, at "Sea View Terrace," Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

ON VIEW—Valuable Household New Furniture by Madrasi Carpenters, at Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Bombay Club, to be SOLD on 30th inst.

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

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Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 3	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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Poona	S. M. R.	Arr.	18 45	H. M.
		Dep.	19 15	11 10
Hubli	"	Dep.	15 14	
Bangalore	"	Arr.	7 40	
			H. M.	Time
Bangalore S. M. R.		Dep.	17 0	
Hubli	"	Dep.	10 2	H. M.
Poona	G. I. P. R.	Arr.	6 15	42 5
Bombay	"	Dep.	6 55	
		Arr.	11 0	

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The following are the timings of the Trains from 1st May 1902:—

			H. M.	Time
Calcutta	B. N. R.	Dep.	21 50	
Waltair	M. R.	Dep.	19 30	
Bezwada	M. R.	Arr.	4 15	H. M.
		Dep.	6 0	63 30
Guntakal	"	Dep.	9 40	
Bangalore	"	Arr.	13 20	
			H. M.	Time
Bangalore City	S. M. R.	Dep.	13 35	
Guntakal	S. M. R.	Dep.	1 55	
		Arr.	20 25	H. M.
Bezwada	M. R.	Dep.	21 29	63 25
Waltair	"	Dep.	6 50	
Calcutta	B. N. R.	Arr.	5 40	

Through Fares between CALCUTTA and BANGALORE: 1st Class Rs. 103 | 3rd Class Mail Rs. 21-5-3; 2nd Class " 48-11 | " Ordinary " 14-11-3.

3. There is only one change of Carriages, namely at Poona, on the journey to or from BOMBAY and BANGALORE, and the Trains of the S. M. Railway run through between BEZWADA and BANGALORE CITY in both directions PASSENGERS to and from Calcutta and other stations on the Bengal-Nagpur and East Coast Railways, change Carriages at Bezwada only.

W. B. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, 24th April, 1902.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS IN PASSENGER TRAINS.

THE PUBLIC are informed that from the 1st May, 1902, the TIME TABLES for certain Trains on this Railway will be REVISED, and particular attention is called to the TIMING of the following trains:—

POONA-BANGALORE SECTION.

1. There will be no change in the MAIL TRAINS between Poona and Bangalore which will leave Poona at 19-15 and Bangalore at 17-0 daily as at present.

2. The DOWN MIXED TRAIN leaving Poona at 8-45 will arrive at Belgaum at 3-11 the next morning, Hubli 10-45 and Bangalore 16-5 the following day.

3. The UP MIXED TRAIN will leave Bangalore at 10-30 instead of 7-45 and run through to Poona arriving there at 18-15.

4. LOCAL MIXED TRAINS will leave Hubli at 8-55 arriving Belgaum at 12-5 and leave Belgaum at 16-25 arriving Hubli at 18-15.

5. The UP LOCAL MIXED TRAIN will leave Belgaum at 10-45 and arrive Poona at 17-40. The DOWN LOCAL MIXED TRAIN will leave Poona at 9-30 and arrive Belgaum 23-45.

BANGALORE-MYSORE-NANJANGUD SECTIONS.

6. The UP MIXED TRAIN from Mysore will start at 20 hours instead of 20-20 and arrive at Bangalore at 5-10 the next morning.

7. The DOWN MIXED TRAIN from Bangalore, will leave at 23 hours instead of 23-45 and arrive at Mysore at 7-30 next morning.

8. There will be no other changes in the Local trains between Bangalore, Mysore and Nanjangud.

HUBLI-GUNTAKAL SECTION.

9. There will be no material changes in the UP and DOWN MIXED MAIL TRAINS between Guntakal and Hubli.

10. The DOWN MIXED TRAIN now leaving Hubli at 7-0 will start at 11-30, Hospet at 18-27 and Bellary at 21-45, and arrive Guntakal at 2-30 connecting there with the Mixed Mail trains southwards to Bangalore, and eastwards to Bezwada.

11. The Up Mixed Train now leaving Guntakal 7-0 will start at 2 hours for Bellary, Hospet and Hubli, arriving at Hubli at 14-20 instead of 12-0 hours.

BEZWADA-GUNTAKAL AND GUNTAKAL-BANGALORE SECTIONS.

12. The DOWN MAIL TRAIN now leaving Guntakal at 18-50, and arriving Bangalore at 5-55 and the Up Mail Train now leaving Bangalore at 19-35 and arriving Guntakal at 6-9, WILL BE DISCONTINUED.

13. A MIXED MAIL TRAIN will leave Bezwada at 6-0 instead of 19-40 after arrival of the East Coast Mail from Calcutta and arrive Guntakal at 0-45 leaving there at 0-40 and arrive Bangalore at 13-20.

14. A LOCAL DOWN MIXED TRAIN will leave Guntakal at 7-20 hours and arrive at Donakonda at 0-55.

15. A LOCAL UP MIXED TRAIN will leave Donakonda at 2-0 hours and arrive at Guntakal at 17-0 hours, connecting there with the Mail train to Madras.

16. A LOCAL DOWN MIXED TRAIN will leave Donakonda at 22-20 hours and arrive at Bezwada at 3-45 connecting there with the Mail Train to Madras, and the UP LOCAL MIXED TRAIN will leave Bezwada at 22-0 hours and arrive at Donakonda at 5-35 hours.

17. A MIXED MAIL TRAIN will leave Bangalore at 13-35 and arrive Guntakal at 1-35 leaving there at 1-5 for Bezwada, where it will arrive at 20-25 the following day, connecting with the Mail trains to Calcutta.

18. The DOWN MIXED TRAIN will leave Guntakal at 7-10 instead of 7-55 and arrive at Bangalore at 21-40. The UP MIXED TRAIN will leave Bangalore at 5-20 hours and arrive Guntakal at 15-5 hours.

19. The TRAINS OVER THE KOLHAPUR, BIJAPUR AND SHIMOGA BRANCHES have been altered where necessary to connect with Main Line trains.

20. For full particulars see the Sheet Time Tables exhibited at Stations, and the Coaching Tariff and Time Table Book, published by the Company.

W. B. WRIGHT.
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office Dharwar, 24th April, 1902.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF OILS.

TENDERS will be received by the AGENT at his Office, near Church Gate Railway Station, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. Gun-fire, on MAY 27th, 1902, for supply of:—

LINSEED OIL, Raw.....	930	Specific Gravity	3500,	Imp. Gallons.
Do. Do. Boiled...	933	" "	3200	"
OIL PETROLEUM, Lubricating	925	" "	130	Tons.

Delivery to be made during the year commencing 1st June, 1902, and ending 31st May, 1903.

Form of Tender with Conditions of Contract can be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper on payment of Rs. 2.

Tenders must be superscribed "Tender for Oils," and a deposit of Rs. 500 (Rupees five hundred) as Earnest Money must accompany each Tender without which it will not be considered.

Tenderers can tender for one, two, or all the three items.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 13th April, 1902.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 25.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£94 5-8	=	— 1-16
2½ per cent. Rentes	£101	=	plus 1 4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£109	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£94 7-8	=	plus 1-16
Bar Silver in London	23 13-16	=	— 1-16
Bar Silver in New York	51 3-4	=	unchanged
Exchange on London at Pars.	25·18 1-2	=	— 1
Berlin Cheque on London	20·48 1-2	=	unchanged
Exchange on New York	4·87 3-4	=	— 1-8
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		=	unchanged
Short London Bills	2 7-8	=	do
Indian Bank Bills	2 7-8	=	do

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £125,000.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, 39 3-4. April-May Sellers. Tone strong.

Rapeseed Brown, 37 1-2. April-May. Sellers. Tone strong.

Linseed 55 3-4. June-July. Sellers. Tone firmer.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet, Manchester was firm. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 7,000. Spot 5 10-32 plus 2-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Apl.	Apl.-May.	June-July.	Sept.-Oct.	Dec.-Jan.
5·8	5·8	5·7	4·47	4·33

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	13,000	bales.
Do. last year	12,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	11,000	"
Do. to Continent	17,000	"
Mid-Uplands	9 11-16	unchanged
Futures, month of July	9·44	— 2
Do. do. Oct.	8·25	— 4
	Bales.	
Cotton Total visible supply	3,150,000	
" " of which is East Indian	172,000	
" Stock in London	8,000	
" Quantity in sight	9,570,000	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, the 26th April, 1902:—

Cotton	5,737 bales.
Wheat	6,761 cwts.
Linseed	11,007 "
Rapeseed	12,223 "
Gingellyseed	235 "
Poppyseed	11,332 "
Groundnuts	98 "
Castorseed	5,708 "
Rice	91,078 "
Myrabollams	1,599 "
Cottonseed	6,932 "

The Bank of Bombay weekly cash balance is 1 1-2 lakhs up.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, APRIL 28.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.			1s 3 29-32d
Bank Demand			1s 3 15-16d
Credit Bills	3 Months Sight	D. A...	1s 4 1-8d
Do	6 do	do	1s 4 1-4d
French Francs	3 do	do	169 1-4
Marks	3 do	do	137 3-4
Hongkong	30 Days	Sight	126
Shanghai	30 "	"	170
Japan	30 "	"	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone Firm.

Cash	98-1
1st Settlement	98-1
2nd	98-0

Money Market:—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th February	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 10th April	6	do
Bank of Bengal do. 3rd April	6	do
Bank of Madras do. 7th February	8	do

SEEDS.—

Linseed.—Tone Firm.			
Ready		9 12 to 9 13	
Forward, May ...		9 12 to 9 13	
Rapeseed.—Tone Firm.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...	6 4 to 6 6		
Do. Forward, May...	6 4 to 6 6		
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	6 12 to 6 13		
do Forward May	6 12 to 6 13		
Poppyseed.—Tone steady..			
Ready	8 9 to 8 10		
Forward, May	8 9 to 8 10		
Castorseed—Tone steady.			
Ready	27 12		
Forward, May ...	28 4		

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	176	169	164 to 25	May
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	186	181	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	185	180	...	do.
Belati, (M.-G.)	198	192	...	do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	186	...	do.
Dhamangam Poolgam	201	195	...	do.
Oomra goods staple	...	202	...	do.
Akola M.-G. / Khamgaum do.	...	196	191	do.
Karanja do.				
Broach do.	231	227	225	do.
Bhownugger H. G.	...	...	189 15-25	May
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	225	"
Westerns	...	...	203	"

COTTON—Tone Firm.

The Bank of Bombay weekly statement, dated 26th April, shows the following changes compared with the previous week:—

LIABILITIES.		
Public Deposits	Rs. 4,82,994	Decrease
Other Deposits	" 13,25,953	do.
Credits Undrawn	" 646,056	Increase
Government Securities	" 7,08,035	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities	" 78,398	do.
Credits on Securities	" 6,51,459	do.
Loans do.	" 7,30,152	do.
Bills discounted & purchased	" 7,12,942	Increase
Balance with other Banks	" 1,31,676	do.
Cash	" 1,58,597	do.
SHARES.—Steady.		
Bank of Bombay	Rs. 1,267 1-2	
Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	" 565	
Tapty Valley Railway	" 7410	
Manockjee Petit Mills	" 1,035	

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended the 23th April, as compared with the statement of the 13th April:—

LIABILITIES	April 18. Rs.	April 26. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	75,00,000	75,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	56,40,344	50,23,764
Public Deposits at Branches	74,42,245	78,75,882
Other Deposits	4,85,84,442	4,72,57,183
Post Bills	9,391	8,821
Credits undrawn	18,70,811	25,16,877
	Rs... 8,13,47,483	8,01,82,617
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	90,15,372	83,07,337
Other authorised Securities	15,71,084	14,93,266
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	93,94,476	93,43,017
Loans do. do.	1,77,09,056	1,69,78,904
Bills discounted and purchased	2,50,61,863	2,57,74,775
Dead Stock	3,83,904	3,83,904
Stamps and Stationery	32,311	32,274
Balances with other Banks	3,74,116	5,04,792
Cash	1,72,05,731	1,73,64,328
	Rs. 8,13,47,423	8,01,82,617

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger 4 2-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 7-8
Bar Silver	23 13-16

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DRIDGE—April 23, at Drayton House, Bangalore, the wife of Capt J. A. Dridge, I M S, of a son.

MACAIR—April 24, at Kodaikanal, the wife of James I. Macnair, London Mission, Jammalamadugu, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SWANSTON—McCAMMON—April 24, at St Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, by the Rev Clement D Giles, Chaplain, Nowell Sherson Swanston, Major, I S C, eldest son of Major-General N Swanston, of Clifton, to Rose Bruce, daughter of George McCammon, Esq. of Douglas, Isle of Man.

DEATHS.

BENNETT—April 23, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, John Douglas Bennett, aged 38 years.

POE—April 22, at Peshawar, Punjab, James Robert, only child of Captain J Poe, R A M C, aged 1½ months.

KEMP'S LIST.

CONCD. DECOCTION of CINNAMON. A remedy for Plague and Influenza.	3 0
COMPLEXION PURIFIER. Make the Skin Delicate and clear.	0 12
COPAL VARNISH. For Pictures, Maps, &c.	2 0
CORN and WART REMOVER. Painless and Sure.	1 0
COUGH POWDER for HORSES. Promptly relieves and cures.	3 8
COUGH LOZENGES. From an old and well tried receipe.	0 12
DENTISTS TOOTH POWDER. Recommended by Messrs. Bromley and Campbell.	1 8
DEPILATORY LIQUID. For removing superfluous Hairs.	1 8
DEPILATORY POWDER. A Cheaper form, very effacious.	0 4
DERMALINE MIXTURE. For obstinate Eczema, &c.	1 0
DERMALINE OINTMENT. For use with the above Mixture.	0 8
DIALYSED IRON. Does not blacken the Teeth.	0 12

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 34m.. Sun sets, 6h. 21m. High water, 2-30m., 3-18s. Low water, 8-23 m., 9-35s.

Bombay Gymkhana Lawn-Tennis Tournament (Singles) concludes.

Improvement Trust meeting, 4 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p.m. to-day.

CRICKET.—A cricket match was played on Saturday, on the Grant Road Proprietary School's cricket ground, between the selected teams of Messrs. Parukh and Razak. Mr. Razak's XI scored 83 runs while Mr. Parukh's team made 40 runs. Mr. Razak's XI won the game by 43 runs.

THEFT AT JAIL ROAD.—Aga Syid Mahomed Ali, a Persian, bookseller by profession, residing at Jail Road, reported to the Police on Sunday that some time during the previous night a tin box containing gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 330 was stolen from his room.

ANNOUNCEMENT—PROFESSOR GAJJAR'S LECTURE.—The seventh lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dayan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 6 p.m., to-day, by Professor T.K. Gajjar, M. A. B. Sc. The topic selected for the evening is "The Chemist of Life." The lecture will be illustrated with models and experiments and is open to the public, seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

A RUNAWAY HORSE.—A horse belonging to Cassum Abdul Rahman, was being harnessed in new Hanooman Lane, on Sunday evening, when the animal suddenly took fright and bolted down Shaik Memon street. The horse then turned into Hanooman Lane and emerging on to Kalbadevi Road proceeded along Abdul Rahman Street, where it was captured by a Lowjeeman. The animal in its rapid career knocked down six persons, causing them injury which necessitated their removal to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Tanga, Daressalam Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoabay per s. s. Sitari will be closed at the General Post office at 9 a. m. to-day—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Salazie will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a. m. on Thursday the 1st prox.—Mails for Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mauritius and Madagascar Coast Ports will be closed at the General Post Office at the same time as the English Mail, on Saturday the 3rd May—Mails for Ceylon per extra s. s. India will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m. to-day.

ENTERTAINMENT.—A successful entertainment was given by the members of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin Health Camp on the Kennedy Sea Face on Sunday evening in honor of Rao Bahadur Ghanasham Nilkant Nadkarny B.A., L.L.B., J.P., and Dr. Anant Narayan Sambare L.M. and S., the organisers of the Camp. The Mandup erected for the occasion was tastefully decorated and the premises were abundantly illuminated. Dr. Shantaram Vithal L.M., presided at the gathering which was very large and influential. The proceedings were opened by the singing of songs composed for the occasion. The President described the numerous qualities of head and heart possessed by R. B. Nadkarny and Dr. Sambare and the various services rendered by them. Speeches were then made by Messrs. G. M. Thenge, B. A., K. R. Mitra and J. B. Aigaonkar on behalf of the Health Camp, thanking them for their splendid organisation and able management of the Camp during the last five years. The guests were garlanded and presented with superb bouquets and beautifully engraved silver cups. After suitable replies the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

A CASE OF SOMNAMBULISM.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Sylvester Aranha, a native Christian clerk, was charged by Inspector Williamson with house-trespass with intent to commit an offence. The evidence showed that accused resides in the Chuarny Road Health Camp. About midnight on the 23rd instant, he entered the hut occupied by one Bapoo Babaji, a resident of the same camp. When Bapoo awoke, the accused ran away. An alarm of thief was given and the accused was arrested by a policeman on patrol duty. The accused denied the charge and pleaded that he was a somnambulist and unconsciously walked into the complainant's hut. He called witnesses, including Dr. Sidney Smith, to prove his statement. Dr. Smith said that accused had complained to him of somnambulism and had consulted him twice. A somnambulist, said Dr. Smith, was likely to run away if he was suddenly awakened and found himself in a compromising position. A somnambulist was capable of doing everything he would do while awake. The Magistrate held that accused was a somnambulist, and it was quite possible he entered the hut in his sleep, not meaning any harm. The accused was, therefore, acquitted.

KATHIAWAR AND CUTCH NOTES.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing on the 25th instant says:—an influential meeting of the citizens of the Rajkote Civil Station was held in the Jubilee Hall, Rajkote, on the 22nd instant, to consider measures to prevent the importation of plague. Mr. C. C. Watson, Assistant Political Agent, Halar, presided. A representative committee was formed to frame rules and adopt measures on the subject.

Mr. C. Waddington, Principal of the Rajkumar College, Rajkote, left for Ajmere, on the 22nd instant. The Minor Thakore Saheb of Rajkot and three other princes with their companions saw him off at the railway station.

A large concourse of gentlemen of all classes and creeds were seen at the same station the same morning to bid good-bye to Mr. M. M. Doshi, barrister-at-law, who left for Mauritius. Mr. Doshi is a young gentleman of ability and bright prospects.

H. H. Ajitsinhji, Maharaja Saheb of Dharangadhra, arrived in Rajkote, on the 22nd and left for Balacherie the same evening to pay a visit to the Political Agent.

H. H. Sir Waghji, ruler of the Morvi State, has earned the further blessings of the public at large by his enterprise in changing the landing place of the Wawanya Bunder to a more convenient place at great sacrifice to himself. His Highness has at great personal trouble and heavy cost, joined the new landing place with a most convenient tramway connection and telephone, and made very excellent arrangements for the regular service of steamers, steam-launches and boat arrangements, which have tended to facilitate greatly the work of the postal department.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE CLOSING OF WELLS.

THE adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Council Hall of the Municipal Buildings, Mr. M. B. Barbhaya occupied the chair.

IMPROVEMENTS AT MANDVI KOLIWADA.

Mr. P. M. Mehta moved that the report of the Committee in respect of a scheme for the improvement of Mandvi Koliwada be adopted.

The report has already been published. The resolution was seconded and carried.

WELLS AND SMELLS.

Mr. Hormusji Shapurji moved that the second report of the Committee appointed by the Corporation with respect to the closing of certain wells in A ward be adopted, with the exception that well 3 and 6 be not filled in.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola raised a point of order. He held that Mr. Hormusji must either move that the report be adopted without any qualifications and afterwards move an amendment, or he must leave someone else to do it.

After a long discussion the President upheld Mr. Hormusji's resolution.

Mr. Vithaldas said that from the point of view of the Hindus a well had greater sanctity than a temple. The Hindus in the neighbourhood did not wish the two wells mentioned in the resolution to be closed, and the Corporation were bound to honour their wishes.

Mr. Dhondi said he had always been opposed to the closing of wells. In a time when water was scarce they would have to use well water. He did not think sufficient reason had been given for the closing of these wells.

Mr Hasambhai having spoken,

Mr. Rahimtoola admitted that there might be strong religious feeling against the closing of well No. 3. But there was no such argument in respect of well No. 6. He asked the Corporation whether they would be doing right in refusing to close No. 6, which was a dirty little hole. He moved as an amendment that the report of the Committee be approved and adopted with the exception of the portion relating to well No.. 3.

Mr. Hasambhai seconded.

Dr. Wadia said he had heard it said that well No. 6 smelt offensively. Well he had been down to look at it and had failed to find any trace of a smell there.

Mr. Haji Yusuf on the other hand held that well No. 6 was "a wretched little well." The water was green, and there was any amount of rubbish in it. It smelt very badly.

Mr. MacDonald said that for years he had had to pass this particular well and he had sometimes looked into it. Until a few months ago he had noticed nothing disagreeable about it. Within the last few months a number of plantain trees had been thrown into it and it did not look so well as it did before. Nevertheless he had found nothing objectionable about it in the way of smells. In the immediate proximity were the Cathedral High School, the Girls' High School, Miss Prescott's High School, and another that he was interested. He did not wish these wells to be interfered with as the present open space in that locality was one of the "lungs" of the city and if the space were blocked up it would mean a loss of light and air to these schools.

Mr. Aitken said that the fault with the wells was that they were dirty. If they would make Municipal dustbins of the wells they must expect them to smell. What they ought to do was to keep the wells clean.

Mr. Baptista spoke against the closing of well No. 6 and urged that the Corporation should take steps to prevent the plot being built upon.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit strongly opposed the filling up of well generally. In his opinion it was advisable not to close any of the wells in the City, but that they should be kept open and cleaned by the Municipality. He moved an amendment that the report be recorded and that all the wells referred to in the committee's report be kept open and systematically cleaned.

Dr. Dadachanji in seconding the amendment said, that as one, who had studied the history of wells in the city, he was of opinion that none of the wells should be closed. They all knew that last year there were two bursts in the Tansa dust and in the next monsoon he thought there would be some more bursts, when they would have no water; and to avoid inconvenience consequent upon the expected bursts, they should not close any of the wells in the city.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji objected to well No. 3, being at the corner of Waudby and Hornby Roads, being closed, on the ground that there was sufficient space between the road and the well, and that the road could be widened by removing the intervening footpath. He could not conceive why the well should be considered objectional, when the authority did not consider the urinary as big as a well, standing in the centre of the road at Share Bazaar, as a nuisance (Laughter).

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said when the Committee was appointed, he was strongly against the proposal of filling in wells No. 3 and 6. However special reasons had now been put forth to close them and they should soberly consider those reasons. With regard to well No. 3 the feeling of the Hindu community could be satisfied if another well was allowed to be built in the vicinity for those religious purposes for which well No. 3 was now being used. With reference to well No. 6, he sympathised with Mr. Macdonald in his views; but he must say that there was no evidence of the understanding referred to by Mr. Macdonald with Government that the spot should not be built upon. Mr. Mehta therefore moved an amendment that the report of the committee, so far as it related to wells Nos. 1 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8 be recorded; that with regard to well No. 3 the Committee be asked to bring together a representative committee of Hindoo gentlemen interested in the well and to ascertain if it was feasible to provide another well in the near vicinity of equal religious efficacy and use; and that with regard to well No. 6 the Corporation were of opinion that wells of the city should not be filled as far as possible and that as it was desirable to have open space and ventilation near where the well stood, the Improvement Trust be requested to apply Government to resume the site and to remove it from the schedule of the Improvement Act.

Mr. Wacha in seconding the amendment said that it was a very practical solution of the difficult question.

On a division Mr. Mehta's amendment was carried by a majority, all other amendments being negatived.

BOMBAY AND THE CORONATION.

THE ADDRESS FROM THE CORPORATION.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved that the following draft address to be presented to His Majesty the King-Emperor on the occasion of his Coronation be approved and adopted and that it be suitably engrossed, signed and sealed and in the customary manner be forwarded to the Government of Bombay to be sent to the proper authorities in England.

THE ADDRESS.

The following is the report of the Committee appointed by the Corporation of Bombay to Draft an address to His Majesty the King Emperor on the occasion of the approaching Coronation:—

The Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 3644, dated the 10th October 1901, to draft an Address to His Majesty the King on the occasion of His Majesty's Coronation, and to suggest the manner in which should be transmitted or presented beg to submit the accompanying draft address for the approval of the Corporation. 2. As regards the manner in which it should be transmitted or presented to His Majesty, the Committee beg to state that the Commissioner has ascertained for them, from Government that it is not intended that addresses to His Majesty the King Emperor on the occasion of the Coronation should be presented by deputations, and that the Address which the Bombay Corporation propose to present should be submitted through Government in time to enable them to forward it to London, so that it arrives before the Coronation ceremony takes place.

The draft address is as follows:

To his most Gracious Majesty Edward the Seventh By the Grace of God, of the the United Kingdom of great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Sea, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

The Humble and Loyal Address of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay.

May it please Your Majesty,—We, the President and Members of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, respectfully crave leave to approach Your Gracious Majesty with this humble expression of our deep and fervent loyalty to Your Majesty's person and throne and of our heart-felt and dutiful rejoicing on the auspicious occasion of Your Majesty Coronation.

The City of Bombay, which claims to be the second city in Your Majesty's vast Empire, represents more completely than any other city in India the Great and triumphant work which British rule has been able to achieve in this ancient land. More than two centuries ago, when Bombay first passed into the possession of the British Crown, it was merely a small village. Its growth since then has been steady and continuous till it has now come to occupy the foremost place in point of wealth, population and public spirit, among the cities of India. Its busy life and varied population, its trade and commerce its docks and harbour the architectural beauty of its many buildings public and private, its educational and charitable institutions the ceaseless stream of its enlightened philanthropy—all these illustrate how successfully western ideals of moral and material well-being have been reproduced amidst, and adapted to, oriental surroundings; and we as representing this great City, venture to assure Your Majesty that in no part of your wide dominions will this joyful event of Your Majesty's Coronation be celebrated with more sincere rejoicing or more loyal enthusiasm than in the City of Bombay.

The people of India will ever cherish with feelings of profound affection, reverence and gratitude the memory of Your Majesty's beloved mother, the Queen-Empress Victoria, during whose long and glorious reign the country entered on a career of quiet and steady progress and the people were first enable to enjoy uninterruptedly the blessings of peace and order—the result as much of Her Majesty's personal solicitude for the welfare of her Indian subjects as of the beneficent and farsighted statesmanship of her advisers. Under the operation of the influences which the last half century has brought into existence, there has been a steady advance in material comfort and in moral and intellectual attainments. In no direction has this been more ramarkable than in the field of local self-government, where the people are gradually rising to a proper conception of civic rights and responsibilities, and are acquiring a thorough acquaintance with the management of their local affairs.

The loyal devotion felt by all classes in this country towards Her late Majesty's person and throne now turns to your Imperial Majesty, and we, as representing the most important City in India, humbly hope and trust that the progress of this country in the art of self-government and in all other arts of peace will be as steadily maintained during Your Majesty's reign.

In one respect Your Majesty possesses a claim on our grateful attachment, enjoyed by no previous occupant of your illustrious Throne. Your Majesty has personally visited our City and country and seen the princes and people of India in their own homes. We would respectfully assure Your Majesty of the pleasure and gratitude with which we recall this circumstance, indicating, as we have always felt, a desire on Your Majesty's part to acquire a personal knowledge of the condition of your Indian subjects. We believe that it will result in appreciable additions to the privileges which the people of India will continue to enjoy during Your Majesty's glorious reign, and we firmly hope that the approaching visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales will have equally felicitous results both to the rulers and the ruled.

In conclusion, the Corporation of the City of Bombay fervently pray that the God of All Nations will bless Your Majesty and Your Majesty's Imperial Consort, the Queen-Empress Alexandra, with a long and happy life, and that the people of this country may be enabled, for many years to come, to tender their loving duty and homage to the gracious and illustrious sovereigns who are now destined under Providence to wear the Imperial crown.

Colonel C. B. Mayne rose to speak to a point of order. He said this was the second time that he found his minutes had been tampered with.

The chairman said after the proposition was duly seconded he would give Colonel Mayne an opportunity to speak to the point of order.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin seconded the proposition.

Colonel Mayne said he wanted to draw the attention of the President to the fact that his minute had been altered. This was the second that it had occurred. He did not put it as a foot note as it was done in the committee's report and it did not represent all that he had said. This was the second occasion on which the terms of his minutes had been tampered with.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta expressed his surprise at Colonel Mayne making use of the words "tampered with" in respect of his written remarks which could not be called his minute. It must be pointed out to the Corporation that the Committee were placed in a very difficult position, as members would not attend the meetings, but contented themselves by simply making suggestions as was

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FOR THE MONSOON,
FOR TRAVELLING.

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UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that at a Meeting to be held on or about the 16th June the SYNDICATE will proceed to appoint Examiners for the ensuing L. M. & S. Examination when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the Registrar on or before the 31st of May. Particulars regarding the Examinerships may be obtained on application to this Office.

By Order,
D. MACDONALD, M. D., C. M., C. M.,
University Registrar.

University Office, Bombay, 26th April, 1902.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay 29th April, 1902.

1. Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters are requested to do so at once.

2. It is notified for information that the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Association Prizes which have not yet been paid can be had on application at Head-Quarters.

3. Government Resolution No. 2182 dated Bombay Castle, 18th April 1902, is published for information :—Bombay Vol. Rifles.—Captain Thomas Arthur Savage is granted the honorary rank of Major.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1902.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

THE Colombian Minister, the other day, delivered to Mr. Secretary Hay, a definite protocol embodying the terms on which Colombia would concede the rights necessary for the construction of a ship-canal which shall join the Atlantic with the Pacific. It is understood by the "Times'" correspondent at Washington that Colombia gives her unqualified consent to the sale of rights by the New Panama Canal Company to the United States. The protocol is stated to embody adequate and satisfactory provisions for the completion and protection of the canal by the United States. It is also declared that beyond the 5,000,000f. of stock which Colombia holds in the company, no portion of the 40,000,000dls. to be paid for the company's rights will revert to Colombia. The protocol withholds the city of Panama from the sovereignty of the United States. The administration of justice in the canal belt is provided for by the establishment of mixed tribunals, and the right to pursue persons charged with crimes within the limits of the belt to any part of Colombia is bestowed, in compensation for the canal rights which it is desired shall be annulled a rental of about 750,000dols. is to be paid. To out-manœuvre, as was hoped, the lobbying of rival interests and the knavish tricks of politicians it is explained, a majority of the Isthmian Canal Commission resolved, in January upon a somewhat sensational proceeding. They had previously sent in a report to President Roosevelt recommending for adoption by the United States the so-called Nicaragua route, Within two months, however, there no longer existed the conditions which had dictated this agreement, and the Commissioners very properly claimed the right to make this clear and re-affirm the technical preferences for the purchase and completion of the Panama undertaking. Mr. J. G. Leigh, who writes on the subject in Mr. Waldorf Astor's magazine, declines to believe that the people of the United States will ignore the significance of this, under the circumstances quite legitimate and logical *volte-face* ; or that they will be so misguided or blinded by prejudice as to refuse a better and cheaper project, of which the worst is known, in favour of another against which they have repeatedly been warned, and the perils of which can only be learned by painful and possibly humiliating experience. The writer's explanation is no doubt plausible. When one American tries to out-manœuvre another it is usually the case that he wishes some one else to profit by his operations and it is almost safe to predict that the secret will be out sooner or later.

More surprise was expressed at the issue of the Nicaragua report than at its Panama successor. The story of M. de Lesseps' scheme and its failure are too fresh in the memory to require recapitulation. A careful comparison of the two routes is given by Mr. Leigh, to whose article we have already referred. He shows that while the total length of the Nicaragua route from sea to sea is a half over 138 miles of which over seventy are in the lake and nearly forty in the canalised San Juan river ; while that of the Panama is 49 miles, including a sailing line in Lake Bohia of twelve and a half miles. So far as excavation is concerned Nicaragua is described as virgin soil. The cut through the "divide" west of the Lake, calls for the removal of some eighteen million cubic yards of earth and rock, or about one-tenth of the total excavation distributed over the whole route. The maritime reaches of the Panama line only require increased depth and width and nearly fifty per cent. of the entire work will be concentrated in the Culebra section. Obviously, therefore, a much larger force of labourers would be needed for the completion of the Nicaragua enterprise than for the other. The difficulties and delays consequent upon its recruitment would be seriously accentuated in the case of Nicaragua by the latter's lack of harbour accommodation and facilities for transportation. These, says Mr. Leigh, would have to be created, under by no means favourable conditions, before any plant could be landed or considerable force of labour employed ; and more than paper arguments appear necessary to dispel the present misgiving concerning the successful construction and maintenance of a harbour at Greytown upon which would entirely depend the commercial utility of the canal. For the complete protection of shipping, Colon may require some improvement, but at the other terminal of the Panama route no work of any kind is suggested. Moreover, a well-equipped railway is already in operation along the canal line and at various points facilities exist for the immediate reception of quite an army of labourers.

So strong an advocate of the Panama route naturally has much to say of difficulties and disadvantages of that through Nicaragua. One does not require expert knowledge, says Mr. Leigh, to recognise that to a lock canal there can be no adjunct more valuable than a natural summit-level, favoured with an inexhaustible water-supply. Lake Nicaragua affords such a supply and has always been regarded as an ideal auxiliary to the proposed ship-canal. But Mr. Leigh discounts its value. From the facts that its drainage basin is so vast—no less than twelve thousand square miles—and the rainfall of the region is so abnormal, that the level of the lake is subject to periodical fluctuations of six-feet and even more, he argues danger. What engineers have so far puzzled over is how to devise a system of control which on the one hand will never permit the navigable depth of the summit level to be less than thirty-five feet, nor, on the other, allow the like to rise above a certain elevation, fixed by the latest project at 110 feet above mean sea-level. To achieve these results the Isthmian Canal Commission proposed to carry the summit-level eastward to the fourth lock, fifty-five miles distant and to a point on the San Juan river where a great dam and other controlling works must be constructed. The estimated cost of constructing the Nicaragua canal is thirty-seven and a quarter millions, a million more than that of Panama. The maintenance of the former is estimated at £660,000 ; that of the latter at £400,000, and the difference between these amounts, capitalised on a three per cent. basis, is over eight and a half millions. The passage of the Nicaragua canal would occupy thirty-three hours and the Panama twelve. That the construction of the canal will act as an incentive to American commerce there can be little doubt. The great divide has hitherto separated people of the Eastern and Western coasts of America and those of the West imagine that their commerce will be adversely affected. Time will show that they are wrong, but if they imagine the prognostications of Mr. Secretary Shaw will be fulfilled, they are likely to be disappointed. It will not transfer the sovereignty of the Pacific from the Union Jack to the stars and stripes in Mr. Shaw's time, nor in that of any other living man.

THE LATEST SUBMERSIBLE BOAT.

IT will be remembered that some time ago the British Government placed an order with Messrs. Vickers, Son and Maxim for the construction of five submersible boats of the Holland type ; and also that these boats were of an improved pattern and that if in their experimental stage they proved as successfully as they promised to do a considerable number of them were to be constructed. The first of these submarines has already been built and the experiments are now proceeding with it at Barrow. Naturally the results of these experiments are not divulged, but sufficient has leaked out in one way and another to lead the home Press to believe that so far as they go the experiments have been successful. The Holland boat was not expected to be of much value in case of actual warfare. Certainly it could be submerged, and made to rise to the surface again. But marine engineers are striving for more than that. And according to Admiral O'Neill of the American Navy, "the Holland boat has never shown ability to do more than run at a slow speed on the surface and make submerged runs of short duration at a much slower rate of speed, always in carefully selected localities and under most favourable conditions." It is not to be wondered at then that Admiral O'Neill will not accept the Holland boats as useful and efficient instruments for naval purposes. What is known of the new submarines now under construction at Barrow has been picked up by newspaper correspondents from personal observations at the docks. This information cannot, therefore, be considered by any means expert or conclusive. It is stated that the boat now being tested in the sea and in the docks at Barrow is roughly speaking only sixty feet long and is eleven feet in diameter. Her hull is cigar shaped and is divided internally into water-tight compartments by steel bulkheads, and there are chambers, for observation, navigation and mechanism. In the water, says one writer, "the boat looks like a drab backed whale with her nose and tail beneath the water line." When on the surface the boat is driven by a gasoline motor, and it is stated that in the case of submersion, instead of being sunk horizontally she descends bows first, although at any depth down to a hundred feet below the surface of the sea she can be brought to a horizontal position. Under the sea she is propelled by means of stored electricity, and compressed air torpedoes can be fired from her bows. It is also stated that the Holland boats will travel 400 miles without exhausting their water supply, and that is possible for them to remain under water for 48 hours at a stretch. The greatest disadvantage attaching to the boats is the fact that they are "blind" when under water. It remains to be seen whether the boats now under construction at Barrow have been rid in any way of this defect. Until that disadvantage is mitigated to some extent the submarine is likely in case of war to prove as dangerous to friend as to foe. In the meantime the new British submarines inspire hope, for it is practically certain that at any rate some success has been gained in the Barrow experiments.

WILD ANIMALS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE depredations of wild animals in the Central Provinces do not show any decrease. Indeed last year was remarkable for the number of deaths occasioned by wild animals and snakes. Fewer animals were killed although more inducements in the shape of enhanced rewards were offered to natives to destroy them. During the year no less than 795 persons were killed by wild beasts, and 8,147 died from the bites of snakes. The striking feature of this mortality was the number of deaths occasioned by tigers. Tigers were responsible for 357 deaths, and in Chanda district alone 162 people were killed, a figure that is only two short of the total for the whole province in the previous year. Panthers have also been giving a lot of trouble, 295 deaths being attributed to their ravages against 128 in the previous year. Jackals have occasioned 75 deaths, this number showing a decrease compared with the previous year. The deaths following the attacks of jackals were mostly due to hydrophobia, rabies being greatly prevalent amongst these animals. There is not the slightest doubt that in the case of tigers the scarcity of their usual food (the jungle having been so largely cleared of game during the famine) has had a lot to do with their depredations. Special rewards were offered all over the districts for the destruction of man-eaters. In the Bhandara District a tiger which had a score of 37 deaths against it was killed by four Policemen. Two hundred rupees was the price put upon the animal's head. Altogether 911 wild animals were destroyed, against 1,342 in the previous year. Two hundred and thirteen tigers were killed, against, 186 in 1900, and this accounts for the fact that although fewer animals of all kinds were killed last year than in the year before the amount paid in rewards was increased by over Rs. 1,000. The natives in Khariar have a curious theory to explain the increase in man-eating by panthers in that district. They declare that in the famine year when cholera was very virulent in the villages the panthers took to eating the corpses, and thus acquired a taste for human flesh. Among the cattle the mortality was particularly high, 13,000 beasts having been killed. Tigers are accredited with 4,025 of these deaths, and panthers with 7,330. The rest were killed by wolves and wild dogs. In this resolution the Commissioner states that the number of gun licences in force in the districts has little to do with the number of wild animals killed or with the amount of harm done to human life or to cattle. No connection has been found to exist between the increase or decrease in the depredations of wild beasts and the number of licences issued. It appears from the reports of the district officers that small use is made of the rifle in the Central Provinces except to kill deer.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

THE disturbances in Russia arising out of the differences between the peasantry and the landowners have assumed a serious aspect and at Kharkoff, according to the latest telegrams, a reign of terror exists. The authorities are reported to be showing either pusillanimity or ruthlessness and in the meantime the peasants in the Paltava district are carrying everything before them and have devastated sixty estates which their owners were obliged to abandon. The authorities have taken absolutely no steps to quell the disturbances in that quarter and afforded landowners protection. Already a state of things bordering on civil war exists in some districts, and if the authorities do not show more promptness and method in dealing with the infuriated peasantry it is evident that the disturbances will spread and the whole of Russia be plunged into rebellion. Lately a dangerous spirit of revolt has manifested itself, not only amongst the peasantry but a certain section of the educated classes, which it would be madness on the part of the authorities to attach no significance to and which will sooner or later, if greater tact be not shown in dealing with those disaffected, culminate in civil war in earnest.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Persia, with the outward mails of the 18th instant left Aden at 8 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Friday next.

CORONATION-DAY in India, January 1st, 1903, will probably be marked by the usual release of well-behaved prisoners in jail who have only short sentences to run.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 5th April 1902, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1901 of 492,027 maunds and Rs. 81,922 in the earnings.

THE Bengal-Nagpur and Great Indian Peninsula Railways, we understand, are arranging to carry coal from the Bengal coal-fields to Bombay at rates cheaper than those obtaining by steamers which coast round from Calcutta.

THE Indian Volunteers proceeding home for the Coronation will not go into camp, as it is believed they will prefer to make their own arrangements with the liberal deputation allowances granted by the Government. They will only assemble as a body for the ceremonial parades and State functions.

THE famine returns for last week show an increase of 2,376 in British Districts of Bombay Presidency ; 3,754 in Central India ; nearly 1,600 in Rajputana ; and 1,032 in Ajmer-Merwara ; but there was a decrease of about 8,700 in Bombay Native States, so the total number in receipt of relief is practically the same as in the week preceding, namely, just under 375,000.

THE April number of the "Journal of the United Service Institution of India" just issued, contains an interesting article by Mr. G. O. Craig, of Sydney, on "Australian Help for India," also "Notes from the Transvaal" by Major Walton, South African Constabulary; "Orders in the Field," by Lieutenant-Colonel Allen, A. A. G., Oudh District ; and "A Proposal to enlist Pantuays," by Captain Bosevi.

THE Viceregal Darbar at Peshawar came off with all possible pomp and ceremony on Saturday afternoon, the Mehtar of Chitral, the Khan of Dir and the Khan of Nawagai being among the notables present. His Excellency the Viceroy delivered an interesting and effective speech, explaining the aims and methods of the Government's frontier policy. But is it quite accurate to say "we have had peace (on the Frontier) now for four years" after the operations in Mahsudland ?

IN connection with the Delhi Durbar Exhibition it may be well to state that the Exhibition is not industrial in the technical sense, and articles however useful will not be allowed to be exhibited there unless they also possess high artistic merit. It is an exhibition of artware. The Government of India, we hear, has placed Rs. 6,000 with the Benares craftsmen as an advance, and a loom in working order for weaving kinkhobs will be displayed on the Exhibition grounds.

THE April issue of the Indian Army List shows for the first time the distribution of the "China Field Force," though still not in full detail. The 2nd Rajputs, 14th Sikhs, 31st Burman Light Infantry, 1-4th Gurkhas, and 4th Punjab Infantry are entered as being in Chih-li, which means that the main body is concentrated at Tientsin with detachments at Shanhai-Kwan, Tongshan and elsewhere on the railway. The 30th Baluchis are at Shanghai, and the 22nd Bombay Infantry and 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, are still at Hongkong. Major-General O'Moore Creagh has his headquarters at Tientsin; while Major General Sir A R F. Dorward, R E, is commanding at Shanghai. Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton Bower, who was employed as a member of the Provisional Government at Tientsin is now shown as Commandant of the Legation Guard at Peking.

THERE was not the least likelihood that any one would be found to oppose Lord Charles Beresford at Woolwich, unless as at Hampstead recently a split had occurred in the Unionist party. The late member for Woolwich, Colonel Edwin Hughes, had held the seat since 1885, when he was elected by a majority of 1,800, and though that majority was somewhat reduced in the following year, at subsequent elections Colonel Hughes's position was even less assailable, and at the last general election he was returned unopposed. Lord Charles Beresford will be welcomed back to Parliament by men of all parties.

THE "China Times" of the 26th inst. says :—The marriage took place yesterday morning, at the British Consulate-General, of Major Cleveland, I.M.S., who is about to return to India after distinguished service in North China and Miss Dora Detring, third daughter of Mr. G. Detring, Imperial Commissioner of Maritime Customs, Tientsin. The wedding was purely private, in contrast to the recent marriage of the Marquis and Marchesa Doati di Pitajno. Among those present at yesterday's ceremony were Mr. and Mrs. Detring, Mr. and Mrs. von Hanneken, Col. Salsa, the Marquis and Marchesa Doati, Capt. Stack, Capt. Bauer, and Miss Detring. The party were photographed on the steps of the Consulate after the wedding.

SPORT IN BURMA.

The difficulties that sportsmen are prepared to encounter when bent on sport are well described by a correspondent who gives an account of a Shikar expedition in Burma. Our march he says had been a somewhat tiring one, as it was through jungle all the way, and to a considerable degree up and down hill, so we determined to take it easy for that day, having had fairly hard work of late. We found that the rest of our party who had come in the previous evening had, decided to go out after sambhur, and would not in all probability be back before the evening. The headman of this village informed us that elephants had not been troubling them of late, but that some few weeks earlier they had been there, and at present he only knew of one herd, and that a small one, still remaining in the jungles near. This was most unwelcome news, for T, 's information had led him to believe that elephants were even more plentiful near this village than at that which we had just left. However, the shikaris said that it was useless remaining any longer at our former village and consequently we had bad no choice but to move camp ; and again, as T. pointed out, it was quite probable that some of the herds we had seen during the last few days might be met with again in this direction.

Towards evening the remainder of our party returned. One sambhur had been shot, and another wounded, but unfortunately not found. The shikaris had however, come across tracks of elephant which they stated, were only one day old and were in their opinion, those of part of a large herd that had been met with at the last camp. They said they had evidently come from that direction, but were travelling fast, and consequently we might have to go a long way before coming up with them again. We made our arrangements, however for a try for them on the following day, and T. decided that we could not do better than go in parties of two guns each as we had originally done. At an early hour accordingly Fred and I found ourselves again following our old shikari, who had been successful with us at our first attempt.

"HSINE."

The country here was rather different to what we had been working over before, being much more broken and hilly, and the going was in consequence much more fatiguing. We were, however, in better training then we had been three days' earlier, and we were of one mind that so long as sport could be got, no march should be too long for us. Our path lay for the first two miles downhill, with only an occasional rise, and then we came out into a long valley thickly wooded on both sides, and gradually rising towards a peak that seemed to close the northern end of the valley. We turned here to the right, working along the eastern side, but for some considerable time without coming on tracks of any game whatever.

After we had been going some two hours from the time of starting, our shikari stopped and motioned to us to sit down. He pointed away to our left, and made us understand that he was going in that direction. We were quite ready for a little rest, and thought it just as well for the shikari to leave us for a bit and see if he could hit on tracks in any other direction. He went off accordingly towards the centre of the valley, and, as we learnt afterwards, proceeded as far as the stream which ran down the centre, about a mile from where we had halted. I had already thought of proposing that we should follow the banks of the stream, which I had often found a good plan for hitting off tracks of other big game besides elephants, but I wished to give the shikari a chance first, as he seemed to have some reason in bringing us up the side of the valley. We waited for him at this place some three-quarters of an hour before he returned. He explained to us that he had found tracks near the stream, but whether of elephant or of other game he could not make out. All we could be certain was that there was something in that direction, and so without delay we set out again, following the shikari's lead. On reaching the stream we turned up it towards the top of the valley, following the bank. After going about a quarter of a mile the shikari stopped and motioned us to follow him down into the bed of the river, which was almost dry, only a small rivulet now occupying the course, which no doubt in the wet season was a deep and roaring torrent. Here alongside a pool there were several tracks of sambhur and other smaller species of deer, but the tracks that the shikari pointed out to our notice were evidently not those of deer, being much larger and also of quite a different shape. As we were wondering what they belonged to, the shikari pronounced the word "Hsine," and although the names of only a few beasts in the Burmese language were know to me, yet I was acquainted with this one. I had never had the chance before of a shot at a hsine, but I had seen and admired some splendid heads that T had of some he had shot.

FOLLOWING THE TRACK.

The shikari apparently took it for granted that we should follow them up, and although our real game were elephants, both Fred and I thought it good enough to try for a shot at a hsine, for, as he said, we were just as likely to come across tracks of elephants in one direction as in another. We therefore crossed the stream, and came out on its right bank, where we saw that the hsine had turned up the valley and away from the stream. There were four of them in the herd. so we made out from the tracks, and one of these being much larger than the rest, we came to the conclusion that it must be a bull. After going a little way we found that the tracks separated, two going off towards the stream again, and two towards the range of hills in front of us. We thought it probable that the tracks might again unite farther on, and so we determined to follow the large tracks which were making towards the hills.

After some bad going through dense grass which covered this portion of the valley, we got to the foot of the range where tree jungle again commenced and the tracking was easier. The animals had here, however, turned right-handed, and the tracks led us along the foot of the range. We were now geting near the top of the valley, and were not looking forward to the stiff piece of uphill work that we should have to face if the tracks crossed the range at this point. They did so, as it turned out, and we both were feeling fairly done up on reaching the top of the ridge. The tracks appeared, however, to be very fresh, and from the shikari's manner and eagerness to get on, we judged that the hsine could not be far ahead of us. We therefore only rested for a minute or two, and then started again.

Form this point it was downhill, and we had a good view of the considerable stretch of country beneath us. The shikari was leading as usual ; I was following him, and Fred was last of all. The track had been for some time difficult to follow, as the ground was stony, and suddenly the shikari stopped us and seemed to have lost it altogether. He tried forward without success, and then right and left, but apparently could not hit it off, so leaving us where we were he went back, and in a minute or two beckoned us to return. Just above us there was a small bamboo copse on the hill side, and into that the tracks unmistakably led. The shikari pointed up the hill, and made us understand that we should go on up there outside the bamboos. He waited till we had reached a spot about 200 yards above, and then beckoned to us to stop. We had seen nothing of the tracks since leaving him, but the jungle was fairly open, and we had a clear view of two sides of the clump of bamboos.

AN ENORMOUS BULL.

The shikari now disappeared from view, following the tracks into the copse. There was absolute silence for some time until I whispered to Fred that I was going to move. I thought I could see even farther from a spot about twenty paces farther up the hill, and so leaving Fred behind the tree we had both been concealed by, I moved up quietly and ensconced myself behind another tree, from which I could see more of the bamboo clump than in my first position. We had been waiting thus for quite five minutes without any sign of the shikari's whereabouts. As I was beginning to think that nothing could possibly be in this small clump or it would have broken cover before, I saw, a little to my left, a slight movement amongst the bamboo. As I was intently watching this spot I suddenly saw appear, some 6ft. above the ground, the huge chesnut coloured head of an enormous bull hsine. Nothing was visible except his head, his body being entirely hidden in the bamboos.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE BOER NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Johannesberg correspondent says that Delarey's commandos held meetings on Tuesday to discuss matters and that Delarey came into Klerksdorp on Thursday with a few members of his staff.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 28.

The following casualties are reported from South Africa :—

April 21st, at Mafeking, severely wounded accidentally, Lieutenant Grogan, 4th Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers.

April 22nd, near Standerton, dangerously wounded, Captain Saunderson, and slightly wounded, 2nd-Lieutenant Sladen, both 4th Rifle Brigade Mounted Infantry ; near Bastelegte, slightly wounded, Lieutenant Croft Bedfordshire Regiment, Mounted Infantry.

DRAFTS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

The transport Fazas from Natal is due at Bombay on the 10th May with drafts of about 140 men each for 1st South Staffords under Captain Cosens, 1st Border Regiment under Lieut. Nelson, 2nd Somerset Light Infantry under Lieut. Maud, 2nd South Wales Borderers under Capt. Scott, 1st East Lancashires under Capt. Allington, 2nd Dorsets under Capt. Radcliffe and Lieut. Hope, 2nd Northamptons under Lieut. Dobbin, 2nd Wiltshires under Lieut. Timmin, 2nd Scottish Rifles under Capt Bliss. Also 2nd Yorks Major Cotesworth, 2nd Durham Light Infantry, Capt Lang, 1st North Staffords, Lieut Colonel Cunningham, Veyt Dept. Lieut Durrant, Royal Navy, Commander Jones and also 40 men for the 13th Hussars and Captain A. G. Thompson R. A. M. C.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AMERICAN SPREAD EAGLEISM.

COLUMBIA TO RULE THE PACIFIC.

SPEECH BY U. S. TREASURY SECRETARY.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

Mr. Shaw, the Secretary of the American Treasury, speaking at a banquet at Pittsburg, declared that the United States will police not only the street in which she lives but the entire Western Hemisphere including all the countries and Islands washed by the Pacific.

American wealth and energy, he said, added to Hawaii, the Philippines, Isthmian Canal and the largest merchant fleet in the world, which the United States must have, will transfer the sovereignty of the Pacific from the Union Jack to the Stars and Stripes.

THE PEASANT'S REVOLT IN RUSSIA.

REIGN OF TERROR IN KHARKOFF.

THREATS AGAINST MINISTERS.

The peasants have devastated sixty estates in the Poltava district.

A reign of terror exists at Kharkoff, the landowners and stewards are fleeing and abandoning all to the infuriated peasantry and workmen.

An attack is expected on the town of Kharkoff.

The authorities show either pusillanimity or ruthlessness.

The captured peasants are knouted en masse.

The Tsar has abandoned his visit to Moscow owing to the agitation.

The Ministers and high officials are constantly receiving threats of assassination.

[The government of Kharkoff comprises an area of 21,035 square miles and is surrounded by the governments of Kursk, Poltava, Ekaterinoslaff and Voronezh. The bulk of the population is agricultural and the soil is for the most part of high fertility. Various manufacturing industries have, however, been developed since the middle of last century. The mass of the people are Little Russians, but there are also Great Russians Calmucks, Germans, Jews and Gipsies. The government is divided into eleven districts and there are eight towns with populations above 5,000. Kharkoff, the chief town of the government, is in the valley of the Donets, 462 miles from Moscow and 137 miles from Kursk. Its four annual fairs are among the busiest in Russia. It has a flourishing university, an observatory, a large veterinary college, a botanical garden and theological seminary, and several important institutions of beneficence. Extensive barracks are maintained in the town. Public gardens occupy the site of the ancient military works and the Government has a model farm in the neighbourhood. The population of the town is over 100 000. The foundation of Kharkoff is assigned to the year 1650 and the name is popularly connected with that of Kharitou, the Cossack originator of the settlement. The Cossacks of Kharkoff remained faithful to the Tsar during the rebellions of the latter part of the 17th century ; in return they received a variety of privileges and continued to be a strong advance guard of the Russian power till the final subjugation of all the southern regions. In 1756 it became the administrative centre of the Ukraine.]

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The general elections in France are proceeding, the results so far show little change. The Nationalists have gained some seats in Paris, while the Republicans are generally successful in the Provinces.

M. Doumer, the late Governor of Indo-China, has been elected.

LATER.

The latest news of the French Elections states that the parties are so confused that it is impossible to apportion the results precisely, but the Ministerialists claim so far 242 seats and the Anti-Ministerialists 151 seats.

The following Ministers have been re-elected :—M. Delcasse, Foreign Affairs ; M. Lanessan, Marine ; M. Bandin, Public Works; M. Decrais, Colonies, and M. Caillaux, Finance.

M. Deschanel, President of the Chamber, M. Medine, M. Poincare, M. Cavaignac, M. Ribat and M. Lockroy also re-elected.

M. Millerand, M. Denmount, M. Guesde and M. Cassagnac have been defeated.

M. Brisson undergoes a second ballot.

THE COURT MARTIAL ON GENERAL SMITH.

The admissions made by General Smith's counsel at the court martial at Manila have made a painful impression at Washington.

The papers demand his dismissal from the service he has disgraced.

The President, they say, is pledged to protect the army against such outrages as this and others are coming to light.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ITALIAN MINISTRY.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

Signor Martino, the Italian Minister for War, has resigned owing to the Chamber's unfavorable view of his proposals.

RUSSIAN MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

M. Saenger, who has been appointed Russian Minister of Education, in succession to M. Vannowsky, is in contrast to his predecessor a brilliant scholar with large experience in educational matters.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Persia with the English mails of the 18th instant left here for Bombay at 8 p.m., yesterday.

THE METROPOLITAN TO BE AN ARCHBISHOP.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 28.

An "Indian Daily News" special cablegram, dated April 27, says :—The "Times" states that on the arrival of Bishop Copleston at Calcutta, he will be created Archbishop and Primate of the East.

THE CORN TAX.

RISE IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.

As a result of the corn tax the price of the quartern loaf has risen one half penny.

THE BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

VICTORY OF DAWSON.

The last of the three matches between Dawson and Stevenson for the Billiard championship of the world which began at the Argyll Hall on the 14th instant, ended last night in a victory for Dawson who wins the odd games.

Dawson retained that brilliant form which enabled him to snatch the match out of the fire a fortnight ago, but Stevenson showed a distinct falling off.

A RELIGIOUS SENSATION.

THE IMAGE ON THE HOLY SHROUD.

An eminent French Scientist has demonstrated that the image of Christ on the Holy Shroud at Turin is chemically possible. He claims to have discovered the Crown of Thorns and other Stigmata.

[The scientific theory in regard to the impression of Christ's figure recently discovered on the Holy Shroud at Turin is that of chemical action owing to the nature of the cloth and the materials used in the process of embalming the body. The French Scientist has apparently discovered the chemical constituents necessary to secure what otherwise appears to be miraculous photography.]

THE SERVICES.

SIMLA, APRIL 28.

On relief by Mr. Brigstocke at Allahabad in the appointment of Deputy Accountant-General, Mr. Bhate Acharyya goes to the Central Provinces as Controller, relieving Mr. Hydari who reverts to his appointment as Examiner of Press Accounts.

TROUBLE IN A POONA CHEMIST'S SHOP.

CHARGES OF INSULT AND ASSAULT.

POONA, APRIL 28.

Mr. Stanley Smith, partner in Messrs. Bertie Smith and Co., Bombay, appeared before Rao Saheb Damodher Viziaraghavam Mudeliar, special first class Magistrate on Saturday and laid a complaint against Messrs. Dalton and Burton, assistants in charge of Beynon and Co., charging them with insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace and abetment of the same.

The case came on for hearing before Colonel Minchin, Cantonment Magistrate, but was postponed till Thursday next.

Mr. Dalton, assistant in Beynon's, filed a counter complaint before Colonel Minchin charging Mr. Smith with assaulting him in the shop on Saturday last.

This case will be heard on the same day as the other.

AFFRAY BETWEEN BURMA SEPOYS AND POLICE.

POLICE OFFICERS INJURED.

MANDALAY, APRIL 28.

Serious riots took place at Maymyo on Saturday. For some time there has been ill-feeling among the Burma Sappers against the police, which culminated, on Saturday, in an attack on the police, and a brutal assault on a police officer.

It appears that the police had to arrest two sappers ; one was arrested, but the other escaped to barracks, whence about fifty men, and also, it is said, a havildar, marched to the police station to rescue their comrade. Not being able to effect this they, after bombarding the station with stones, then proceeded to the house of Inspector Hall, who fortunately was not at home. Thence they proceeded to the bazaar and meeting Mr. Biggwither, Assistant Superintendent, on the road, brutally assaulted him, breaking his left arm and jaw.

Later on they met Captain Owen, Assistant Commissioner, riding a bicycle, and assaulted him with sticks. He managed to escape, not very much hurt, and is doing well.

The military and police authorities soon took steps, and about forty of the rioters have been identified and arrested. General Simpson has left for Maymyo to enquire into the matter. Mr. Biggwither's injuries are very serious.

DACOITIES AT NASIK AND THANA.

FOUR MARWARIS MURDERED.

An Igatpuri correspondent writes :—For some months past there has been a recrudescence of outrages in the Nasik and Thana districts. The money-lending classes are in most cases the victims, and those who in the past have assisted the authorities in running down the dacoits. Scarcely a week goes by without a crime being added to the already long list that exists.

Last week four Marwaris were hacked to pieces as they were returning from a weekly bazaar. Some of their associates escaped after being severely handled. The authorities are alive to the present state of affairs, and are taking active measures to put an end to the doings of the miscreants. A large body of police has been drafted into the locality, and these under the guidance of Mr. Priestley, Assistant Superintendent of Police, will doubtless give a good account of them ere long.

HOCKEY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. B. V. A.

An interesting and very even game between the Bombay Gymkhana and B. V. A. hockey teams was played yesterday evening on the Cooperage before a fairly numerous attendance. The play was fast throughout and the game ended in a draw of four goals each.

THE SHIPPING COMBINE.

GROWING UNEASINESS IN ENGLAND.

CUNARD COMPANY HOLD OUT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 28.

A special cablegram to the Englishman," dated London April 26, states :—

There are unmistakable symptoms of growing uneasiness concerning the shipping combine.

The "Times" raises objections of a sentimental rather than a practical nature. The public remain sceptical as to the innocuousness of the agreement as regards British Maritime Supremacy.

It is rumoured that at a meeting of the directors of the Cunard Line held yesterday, it was resolved to hold out against the combine.

An "Indian Daily News" special cablegram, dated London April 27, states :—

The American papers say that the Inorganisation of the White Star line will take place at the expiration of the agreement with the Admiralty, regarding the subsidized fast cruisers. They further state that it is the intention of the Combine to then abandon Liverpool as the English terminus.

THE CONTROLLER OF MILLIONS.

MR. J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

"The biggest commission agent in the world." In these words a London financier described Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan who recently arrived in England on his annual trip to Europe.

Nobody but himself knows what Mr. Morgan is coming for, wrote a correspondent the day after his arrival. Nobody but himself ever is in the secret as to the full extent of his plans. He believes in the sudden onslaught in business matters. It is stated variously that he is coming for a holiday, that he is coming to see the Coronation, and that he is coming to buy a White Star, if anything of the kind is in the market. The telegrams of the last few days have, however explained the object of his visit.

Mr. Morgan has some points of resemblance to our own Mr. Hooley, but more points of difference, like Mr. Hooley, the American financier plays for high stakes, states precisely how much he intends to make and sweeps away smaller men by the breadth of his schemes, and the curt way in which he arrives at a settlement. Unlike Mr. Hooley, he has the knack of continued success.

It is a futile business to try and compute how much of a man's success is due to character and how much to ability. Luck may be left out of the question. But it is certainly true of Mr. Morgan that character has had a good deal to do with the amassing of his millions and the growth of his power. He is a big man, masterful man and a court man. He lets you see that he intends to have his own way, and that you must not waste his time before surrendering.

A FORCEFUL MAN.

The Morgan eye is said to be a fearsome weapon. The story goes that when Mr. Morgan wants a new railway he calls up the president and glares at him. The bewildered president shivers and sells. Hang it, said one of them, if that man held only a single share in a railroad he would boss it. The compelling eye and the masterful mind are great things in business—when they have the necessary millions behind them. In his dealing with the outer world Mr. Morgan has force, but no fascination, for which reason he is powerful rather than popular.

His power is that of wealth, used incessantly for the purpose of making more wealth. The moves of the game are dazzling swift, and as confusing as a conjurer's. In the early stages of a negotiation you can generally be sure that whatever Mr. Morgan is doing it is not what you think he is. This fact causes flutterings in the financial dovecot. When the great man goes out for a walk you can never be sure whether he intends to buy Windsor Castle or only a collie pup.

Mr. Morgan is not the richest man in America. He is not even the richest man in the world—which, judging from the New York papers, must be a smaller matter. But for practical purposes he is richer than all the rich men. The capital represented in the interests which he controls—the Steel Trust, the railways, the steamships, and the rest—is estimated at the amazing total of £200,000,000. Against this stupendous figure Mr. Andrew Carnegie's £50,000,000 seems a modest competence, and Sir Thomas Lipton's fortune a windfall.

He buys and sells again, collecting large commissions on every deal, and he invests his own money in the concerns upon which he operates. He is the emperor of commission agents, and his movements across the globe are as minutely watched and recorded as those of any other king.

NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

Mr. Morgan is no fool. He does not trust to luck, and he is not conceited enough to think that he knows it all himself. His method of collecting a staff was like the rest of his operation. He has eleven partners, and every one of them is a recognised expert in some department of finance. He appointed one of them without seeing him, purely on the strength of his established reputation, and paid him a salary of £10,000 a year, with a share of profits. With men of this kind at his elbows, Mr. Morgan does not need to waste weeks on inquiries when there is a big deal in progress.

He is a man of few words, and he waits for the other man to begin the talking. A young broker went to him to borrow £200,000 for a client. Being warned about the great man's methods, he said what he wanted in half-a-dozen words, and handed him the list of securities to be deposited. He looked at me as if he saw clear through me, said the broker, and then glanced swiftly down the list. Than he said, I'll take the loan, and handed me over to one of his partners. Altogether I was in his room about a minute and a half.

There is another story about how Mr. Morgan used this weapon of brevity. A man owned coal lands in Pennsylvania which he knew were necessary for one of the great man's schemes. He went down prepared to have it out with Morgan, and to extract such a price as would make his children happy to the third generation. He was kept waiting for a long time and then the man of millions came out, balky and impassive, and looked him coldly in the eye. I'll give you so much for your property said the big man at last, the impressed coal owner agreed on the spot, and walked out of the office.

"CRIMINAL COMPETITION."

Mr. Morgan's life story is a long record of success. The son of Mr. Junius Spencer Morgan, who established the London banking house, he was educated at Boston and in Germany. At the age of twenty-one he went into a New York bank, learnt the complicated business of foreign exchange, and at the age of twenty-three was American agent for Messrs. George Peabody and Co., of London. In 1871 he combined with the Drexels of Philadelphia, and when, seven years ago, the Drexels dropped out of the concern, Mr. J. P. Morgan became the sole dictator of the Morgan banking houses of new York, London, and Paris. From the New York house he engineered the Steel Trust, the railway combinations, and the purchase of the Leyland Line.

He has come to be regarded as the Czar of finance in America, and he is the chiefest of all the "gold bugs" who excite the hatred of the Western farmer. In Wall-street he is less liked than feared, for nobody knows what he will do next, and he is a stark man to those who try to find out. He is fond of good dinners, good wines, good cigars, good pictures, and good yachts. His yacht, the Corsair, is following him to England. She is one of a long line of Corsairs, each one more gorgeous than the last. Her captain has a standing balance of £10,000 to draw upon for renewals.

Finally, he is a man who builds up rather than destroys, and although smaller men and weaker concerns may perish in the process, his object is always to weld tottering interests together and make them strong. "Competition is criminal," he says, "when it destroys the interest on investments"—and that is the ruling principle of his business life.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Circular instructions have been approved for the discharge with pensions or gratuities of the reservists of the Hyderabad Contingent.

It has been notified that officers and others who were unable to take privilege leave in 1901 by reason of being employed on field service in China may take special China leave, provided they avail themselves of it before the end of the current year.

TORNADO AT DACCA AND NARAINGUNGE.

MANY LIVES LOST AND INJURED.

CALCUTTA, ARRIL 28.

A Tornado, which passed over Dacca and Naraingunge in Eastern Bengal on Wednesday was severer in intensity and more destructive to human life than a similar storm which visited Tangail a few days previously.

The Dacca and Naraingunge correspondents give a number of deaths, ascertained up to the 25th as eighty, and both alike state that a larger number of persons have been seriously injured. Fifty of these sufferers having been admitted to the Naraingunge Hospital alone.

The storm is reported to have been so severe that over some areas not a habitation of any kind has been left standing and all trace of them have been obliterated, while many villagers are missing. In Tangail people are undergoing great suffering and public subscription list has been opened locally for their assistance.

SERIOUS RIOT AT AMROHA.

MAHOMEDANS ATTACK A BRAHMIN BRIDAL PARTY.

Amroha in Moradabad District was the scene of a big riot on the night of the 20th instant. It was the last night of moharram and a Brahmin, who was celebrating a wedding in his family, wished to pass along the streets with music. The Mahomedans objected, but after the Tazzia procession had been passed, the Brahmin emerged with his wedding party. The Mahomedans obstructed and the Deputy Magistrate with some policemen and an armed guard, went out to disperse the Mussulman mob, who were then besieging the house of the bridal party. The police received orders to fire, and three Mahomedans were killed and several others wounded.

The rioters then proceeded to loot the shops. They killed one man and seizing a railway signaller, beat him severely and were about to bury him alive, when he managed to escape. The rioters in fact held the town till the following day when the Magistrate arrived and restored order Twenty-five persons have been arrested in connection with this disturbance.

RAILWAY EXTENSION AT JHARIA.

JHARIA, APRIL 28.

The first B.-N. Railway train crossed the Damuda River and entered the Jharia coal-fields on Sunday.

SAUGOR NOTES.

Our correspondent, writing on April 26th, says :—The chief feature of last week, was an excellent display of theatrical talent by the Saugor Amateur Dramatic Club. This club has only recently been formed, and when they announced that they were giving a performance of that most popular farce "Jane" we all feared that they had been too ambitious, and that the result would be a failure. After the first night, however, we all agreed that Mr. Crosthwaite's confidence in his company was thoroughly justified. The first performance was held on the 14th April, at the Royal Artillery theatre which under the able suppervision of Mr. Hughes Hallet, our D. S. P., was transformed from a collection of bare boards into an exceptionally well arranged theatre. The performance went with a swing throughout, and pointed to good drilling by Mr. Crosthwaite who, from his experience on the stage in England was unanimously voted stage-manager. His rendering of Mr. Kershaw was exceptionally good. His part that of an old man required a constant use of a simulated tone of voice, this and his gestures, those of a very old man, were deserving of the highest praise. Mrs. Crosthwaite as "Jane" at once secured the sympathy of her audience. Captain MacGeorge as Charles Shackleton, the plausible man about Town, well sustained the reputation he has won before the footlights with the Simla A.D.C. To specially dilate on the merits of each performer would take too long, suffice it to say, that Miss Deane as Mrs. Chadwick, the artful widow in search of a husband, Miss Clifford as Shackleton's fiancee, Miss Sutherland as Mrs. Pixton, the mother of the borrowed baby, Mr. Crawshay Williams as Claude the page-boy. Captain Willoughby Osborne as the blundering valet William, all played their parts excellently, while Mr. Delme Radcliffe's entry as Pixton fairly convulsed the house.

As the curtain fell on the final scene we all regretted the shortness of the piece. A second performance was given on the next evening, and this was still better as a slight tendency to exaggeration by some of the performers had been eradicated ; and so good was the result that a third performance was asked for, but this unfortunately could not be arranged. The Mussoorie Home, on behalf of which the performances were held, will benefit considerably by the result. We hear that probably the piece will be taken on tour to neighbouring stations we wish them full houses everywhere and the best of luck, they deserve.

Our numbers are to be still further diminished by the departure of Col. Deane and family to England on expiration of his command of the 13th B. L. They will be much missed, and carry with them our wishes for the best of good fortune in the future.

FATAL FIRE AT MAZAGON.

A CHILD BURNT TO DEATH.

Yesterday morning, a fire broke out in Mount Road Mazagon, by which five jowlee huts were destroyed and a female child aged about five months was burnt to death. The scene of the fire was that extensive compound known as "Anjir Bhugh," situated in the Mount Road, opposite Hassanabad and which contains some hundreds of huts belonging to bullock cart drivers. The fire originated about 7 o'clock in a hut belonging to one Itoo Dewji, and owing to the highly inflammable nature of the structure, the flames spread to the four adjoining sheds, all of which were razed to the ground in a few minutes. Itoo had gone out with his cart to work early in the morning leaving his wife Sucoobai and a child at home. About 7 o'clock, Sucoobai went to fetch water from a standpipe near the gate of the compound and on her return she found her hut ablaze. She could not get into rescue the child, whom she had left asleep on the ground and the poor little creature was burnt to death. The fire-brigade engines from Byculla and Mazagon arrived on the scene, but they were not brought into requisition, as good water from a line of hose was sufficient to put the flames out. The damage done by the destruction of the huts and to the property belonging to the occupants was estimated at Rs. 300. The origin of the fire was not known. The charred remains of the child were recovered after the fire had been extinguished.

LAWN TENNIS.

THE GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

The last game in the third round of the Bombay Gymkhana Lawn Tennis Tournament was commenced last evening. The match was between Mr. Fischer (—15 3-4) and Mr. Coombes (—1-4 15). In the first set Mr. Fischer had things pretty much his own way and won by 6—1. The second set was extremely well contested. Mr. Fischer after the game had stood 4—2in his favour, allowed his opponent to creep up and finally won by six-five. The rubber was very closely contested also, but when the game stood three all the light failed and it was decided to postpone the match. Both players were in excellent form, Mr. Coombs back shots being especially noticeable.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE FRONTIER PROVINCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 24.

The last week in April up here promises divinely. We have been getting uncertain weather for some days, wide plains of dust among the lower hills, sputters of rain and gusty nights that set every window-sash rattling in our various "Halls" and "Castles," though so far their tin roofs have been left intact and their dudgi walls continue to stand. Since last I wrote our dreams have also been disturbed by one quite smart little "quake"; it was not more than a joke but served quite distinctly to remind us that our particular section of the Himalayas is by no means exempt from mundane agitation. And two or three nights ago, our roofs were assailed by as heavy artillery in the way of hail as I remember to have noticed. Fortunately there was very little of it, as hailstones the size of those that fell would have made short work in any quantity, of the young and forward fruit crop about these parts. Damage to fruit has become a matter of serious enquiry in Simla during the past ten years. Time was when a heavy hailstorm brought no thought except for the crops and the cattle. But Sir Edward Buck's admirable experiment in fruit cultivation has enriched the region hereabout by a new industry, and added a zest to our luncheon tables heretofore feebly supplied by fatigued plantains and over-ripe mangoes from the plains. Strawberries have been available already for a fortnight at one, rupee eight a seer, later they will go down to a rupee and even twelve annas and they last till well into the rains. The growers are prone to yield to the temptation of plucking them rather green both to obtain the higher prices for early ones and to ensure being able to peddle the same fruit two or three days running. It is quite possible however, to arrive at an understanding with your Khansama to the effect that the proper colour of a strawberry is and always has been red. Acting upon this he will induce his particular gardener, for a small consideration, to gather your supply a day or two later, a system by which many of the pains and penalties attaching to this delicacy are avoided. Presently the pahari coster will appear at our verandahs laden with golden apricots, greengages and big purple plums. Cherries can also be got by arrangement but are not yet common. Peaches follow, cheap and often very luscious, figs are not unknown, grapes are possible and in August the incomparable "Kulu pear" crowns the season, with such a flavour as you may travel far in France to find. Last of all Kulu sends us excellent apples ; and more than one private garden in Simla has begun to entertain ambitions of its own in the matter of dwarf and espalier. Here of course we have to contend with our fellow bill-men, the monkeys, who can undo the work of three years any morning before breakfast, and often do, and think nothing of it. Simla is as lethargic about its monkeys as Calcutta about its crows. They are in supreme possession here, the Government of India is only a lessee from a certain patriarch bandar who lives with his ghostly father the fakir on the top of Jakko. They bound with impunity over the roofs of our houses, up and down our market places, in and out of our bottle khanas. They tear and wound and mutilate every green thing which they see to be an object of especial solicitude, and as the malis dislike being more than rude to them, and hard-worked officials cannot possibly get up at five in the morning to harry them, there is practically no one to convince them of the evil of their ways. Our impecunious municipality might offer a bounty upon their heads and agree to enter it ambiguously in their annual report—a report so soon alas, to be filed for the last time. We are shortly, as you know, to look to the "Deputy-Commissioner" for all things. If he would earn a real immortality, let him devise swiftly against the monkeys.

The last few days have seen the issue here of two important announcements. One of these is to the effect that the Government of India have decided to depose the Maharajah of Panna for complicity in the murder case which was the "cause celebre" of last cold weather. The other, is less sensational, but of far wider-reaching consequence. It is that the French Government have definitely extended for another twelve months the minimum import tariff towards India. The threat remains, ready to be enforced, hereafter, of penalising Indian coffee and Indian tea in the markets of France, but for the time being things are to go on as they are. The proposed additional duty is serious for the tea industry. For the coffee planter of Southern India, it is a matter of vital concern since it would mean the handing over of the important French market to his already dangerous competitor the Brazilian coffee grower whose product is to continue to be admitted at present rates. That a further postponement has been agreed to would seem to show that the French Government appreciate the ability which India possesses of efficient retaliation in the matter of wines and spirits. A war of differential duties, however, may be impending the outcome of which it is difficult to foresee.

The appointment of Mr. Du Cane Smith to report on the housing of the Punjab Government in Dalhousie has raised once more the old controversy about the removal of the summer headquarters of the Punjab secretariat from Simla. The cost of any such move must necessarily be large, since whatever temporary arrangements may be possible at Dalhousie in the way of taking up existing private residences for the use of the head of the province and his offices, an entirely new set of permanent buildings must sooner or later be erected to replace the costly structures but barely completed in Simla. Emperors of Delhi and Kings of Ava have in the past distinguished themselves by building capital after capital only to desert them, but such a policy is so alien to the Government of India that it must be presumed a use has been found for the pile which now dominates Chota Simla. The place is too far from the Government of India offices to permit of its occupation by any overflow from this quarter, and the impression consequently has arisen that it will be made use of as a summer headquarters for the new Frontier Province. Such an arrangement has much to recommend it. The frontier is now directly subordinated to the Government of India and it would, therefore, conduce to efficiency to have the head of the Frontier administration for a portion of each year where he would be in personal touch with the Foreign Office. It was for this reason that the Punjab Government was originally brought up to Simla in the days when it controlled the frontier, so there is nothing novel in the proposition. The fact that Simla happens to be outside the limits of the Frontier Province, is not a serious objection, since political and not local considerations are concerned. No official announcement on the subject has been made, but the rumour appears to receive support from the fact that while cold weather accommodation for Colonel Deane and his offices is being built at Peshawar the scheme, which until recently held the field, for summer headquarters for this high official at Abbottabad, has not been proceeded with.

The annual meeting of the various Annandale Clubs was held here last Monday, when the young folk was pleased to hear that the management of this important pleasure ground will continue to have the Military Member as President and the Military Secretary to the Viceroy as Honorary Secretary. Captain Wigram who proved an indefatigable organiser of gymkhanas last year is going home for the coronation, but his place, will be filled by Lord Suffolk and Captain Yarde-Buller. The arrangements in regard to the disposal of the ground on different days of the week are to remain as before. The opening gathering of the Simla Amateur Dramatic Club, when boxes will be sold and arrangements made for the season, is to take place on 9th May. "The Second in Command" is talked of as the opening piece.

The Universities Commission have now reached Simla where they are to write their report, no light matter in view of the voluminous nature of the evidence that has been tendered to them.

Since the railway has been opened to Jamrud from Peshawar, there have been practically no accidents on the line, as few trains are run ; but some little time ago a son of the Subadar-Major of the 1st Battalion, Khyber Rifles, eight years old, was killed by a shunting engine at Jamrud Station. The boy was trying to cross the rails just in front of the engine.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE IBROX PARK DISASTER.

AUSTRALIAN SWIMMERS IN ENGLAND.

LACROSSE, GOLF, AND HUNTING.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

Some telegrams from Glasgow last Saturday attempted to compare the scene at Ibrox Park with that at Fallowfield when the English Cup was played for in 1893. Reasonably there can be no such comparison. The spectators swarmed over the Fallowfield enclosure, it is true, and theirs were no drawing-room manners, but having got inside the barriers they were content to line up close to the touch line ; no sweeping movements by mounted police were necessary to clear the playing area, and of course there was no such deplorable list of killed and injured people as that which gives the occurrence at Glasgow such gruesome and terrible prominence The breaking in upon the playing ground and the collapse of a high portion of the crowded terrace at Ibrox Park appear to be quite separate and distinct incidents, except in so far as they were both brought about by the presence of "great thousands." For these "great thousands" there had been made great provision, but of course it remains for official inquiries to determine whether these provisions were adequate to the occasion. One read on Saturday morning, that the great tiers of trestled terracing had been tested by experts, that 70,000 people could be accommodated in comfort, and that an iron fencing so surrounded the field of play that no encroachment could be feared. And then on Saturday evening on the top of these assurances came their very shocking contradiction. It was only the balance of a close ballot that decided the choice of the Rangers' ground at Ibrox Park. The alternative was the Celtic ground at Parkhead, where the four preceding matches of the series were played, and where no risk of a terrace collapsing is run, because there there are solid banks of earth instead of iron girders. The same safe provision is made at the Crystal Palace. There the Cup final crowds may rock and sway like barely in the breeze and never shake the foundations. The decision to continue the game after so moving a disaster struck one at first as a very callous proceeding. But there was a wisdom behind it that outbalanced sentiment. Sixty thousand people had to be considered. They might have been made to realise that the occasion was one for quiet dispersal. But, since crowds are notoriously illogical, they might have demonstrated their disappointment at the loss of a holiday by adding to the day's misfortunes. The Councils of the two Football Associations dared not risk the alternative, and the players were sent on to the field again. There was an understanding that in the event of the game ending in a win for either side it should not be counted in the international series. Afterwards, when the result was found to be a draw, there was an amended agreement that it should be so counted. Consequently the international championship for the season is now disposed of. The Scotland team's victories over Ireland and Wales and the melancholy draw with England place them at the head of the table. England's representatives have come rather badly through the season's international trials. One of the finest teams ever chosen (i.e., finest "on paper," as students of what is called "form" say) made a weak draw against Wales. The second team narrowly escaped a draw with Ireland. The team for the third match would have had hard work, under normal conditions, to triumph over Scotland. Whether the men composing it played well or ill on Saturday matters little. No one can seriously regard the match as a trial of international football strength. It was an effort to tide over a very trying and painful situation, and the result, by chance, left the two teams on equal terms.

Durham have won the Rugby Union championship once again. Since the competition has been on its present basis the concluding match has always been won by the visiting team, and that was the case at Gloucester on Saturday. In succession Kent, Northumberland, Devon, Durham, Devon, and now Durham again have been successful in this way. This was the third final in succession in which Durham had shared, and Gloucester had that distinction for the first time. Ten years ago, Gloucestershire were at the head of the South Western group, but they were badly beaten by Lancashire, the champions of the year. On Saturday, Gloucester appeared to be hampered by the bad weather. They ought to have scored more before half time, and they played a rather disappointing game after Durham had once got the lead. Although they were beaten at Derby on Saturday Sunderland may still be counted the season's champions of the League. Everton who are well up for second place, have only two more matches to play, while the Wearside team, with a lead of one point at present, have yet to meet Bolton Wanderers, Bury, and Sheffield Wednesday on their own ground, and Notts County away. The struggle at the bottom of the League table was given a continuation of interest by the draws which small Heath, Notts County, and Stoke each effected. Manchester City, playing only reserve backs rather easily defeated Bury. The Manchester team had most of the play all through the game, and candidly it must be said that this was because the Bury play was particularly weak rather than because the Manchester play was particularly strong. Many people left the Hyde Road ground with the impression that the Bury players had taken advantage of the middling position the team occupies in the League table to "slack up." Hillman the Manchester goalkeeper, had nothing to do for nine-tenths of his time. Very different indeed was the temper of the Bury forwards when Manchester visited Gigg Lane. Blackburn Rovers away and, Stoke at home are the Manchester team's remaining matches. With a view to enabling Southern clubs to join the Football League, which would then include all the leading professional clubs in England, Mr. G. H. Leavey (Woolwich Arsenal), a member of the Management Committee, will submit a scheme at the next meeting of the League for an increase in the number of its clubs to fifty-four. His proposal is that the First Division will remain as at present, and the other thirty-six clubs will be divided into northern and southern sections. The two top clubs of each would automatically replace the last four in the First Division at the end of each season. The Second Division would then comprise the fifteen clubs not subject to re-election and twenty-one others elected at the annual meeting.

The advent of the Australian swimmers F. C. V. Lane and George Read has created considerable interest among swimming men, and their arrival is being eagerly looked forward to. That their appearance will add to the season's races a lively interest goes almost without saying. Lane's performances in this country are pretty well known. He has probably the best reputation of any colonial that has yet visited us. In Read we have one who has won every Australian championship with the exception of the sprint distance during the season just ended. He is credited with some remarkable performances, among them being one of a quarter of a mile in December last in 5min. 42sec. It was in a short bath certainly, but it is sufficient to indicate that Read's ability is of the first order. Manchester will most likely have an opportunity of witnessing the skill of the visitors. The Northern champions having secured the 100 yards national championship for the Osborne-street Bath are fixing up the event on a night when the Australian cricketers will be in Manchester. It is a curious fact that on each of their visits to Osborne-street the colonials have had the pleasure of witnessing one of their countrymen competing against some of the best Englishmen. Cavill, Hellings, and Lane have all in turn performed at the Rochdale Road Bath. But the item selected for this season's entertainment is the best of the indoor races, being the fastest and most productive of excitement. When Lane was last here he was rather readily beaten at the distance by J. H. Derbyshire, but since then the Australian has improved his pace, and judging from his latest effort, which is a second outside the English record, he will prove a formidable opponent. With Derbyshire, Lane is joint holder of the world's record for the furlong distance, a performance which was accomplished in 1900, in the English championship. It was a memorable race, and the time has not been approached since by anyone. Whilst the Northern Counties' Association in its wisdom decided in favour of payments being made to official referees and starters, at the option of the clubs concerned, it is interesting to note that on the pro-

position of the Northern president at the meeting subsequently held at the Holborn Restaurant, London, the Amateur Swimming Association decided against such payments. The rule of the district will therefore become null and void, and in future no amateur official may receive a payment for his services, except a handicapper. They will, however, be allowed to receive their expenses as before. One can understand the necessity of legislating for actual swimmers, but it seems to be going beyond legitimate bounds when an Association attempts to control what is purely clerical work, which most amateur organisations acknowledge to be outside their province. However, it is presumed that the governing body is all powerful, and hence its decision must be respected. The decision is really no hardship upon the men who have usually undertaken these duties, as since the resolution rejecting professionals as members of amateur clubs, the work has been performed by club officials, in the main without fee or hope of reward. But it is the principle that is objected to. One can understand that a swimmer swims for the pleasure and enjoyment, albeit it is sometimes accompanied with a five-guinea trophy; but it cannot be argued that an official who is asked to travel a matter of fifty miles to referee a polo match does so for the same reason. One is inclined to think that he considers he is giving a good deal to the people who request him to undertake such a duty, and if he puts a price on his services, why should he not.

Stockport and Heaton Mersey met at Didsbury in the first of the Lacrosse semi-final ties on Saturday under most depressing conditions. A heavy downpour of rain made matters most unpleasant for players and spectators alike, a mere handful of the latter braving the elements. The one redeeming feature was the excellence of the turf, which was good in spite of its heavy drenching, a peculiarity of the enclosure, which is always fit for play even when every other ground in the district is unfit. But this did not prevent the game being probably the tamest and most one-sided on record. Since the institution of the competition in 1883 Heaton Mersey have been consistently unlucky, for although they have seldom been absent from the semi-finals and frequently figured in the final they have never captured the coveted trophy. Speaking generally, they have got within measurable distance of success many times, when they have suddenly been deserted by their pluck and collapsed in a most unaccountable fashion with the flags almost in their grasp. So often has this occurred—although in other respects they may have had a most successful season—that there is probably by now a sort of inborn lack of nerve which accompanies the team on to the field as soon as the later stages of the competition are reached. On Saturday they stepped into the arena already a beaten team, and five minutes' play was enough to show the onlookers how uneven it would be. The absence of Scott and Mottram can only be looked upon as a slight palliation of their poor performance, for although no team to-day could confidently look forward to defeating Stockport, there are very few that would accomb as badly as Heaton Mersey did on Saturday and who would show such a feeble front. At half-time the champions by superb play, and aided by numerous mistakes by their adversaries, held a lead of seven goals to nil. The second portion was even more disastrous, Heaton Mersey losing their heads completely, and the score at the finish was 18 goals to nil against them. With so reputedly strong a defence—individually at any rate—this result seems extraordinary, but the fault lies in their complete ignorance of the correct method of collective defence play, of meeting uncovered opponents and backing up one another.

The selection committees invited by the Royal Liverpool Golf Club to choose the teams for the international match have accomplished the easier portion of their task. Seven players have been named on either side. The filling of the remaining places will require not a little care and judgment, and a wise decision has been arrived at in delaying the choice until immediately before the contest takes place: the committees will thus have the latest form to guide them. The names of the distinguished seven are as follows: Scotland—Messrs S. Mure Fergusson, Leslie Balfour Melville, J. E. Laidlay, J. Graham, jun., Robert Maxwell, J. L. Low, James Robb. England—Messrs. John Ball, H. H. Hilton, Horace Hutchinson, C. Hutchings, J. A. Bramston, H. C. Ellis, and the Hon. O. Scott. The inclusion of Mr. Scott in the English team will not excite any surprise among those who have followed his golfing career during the last year or two. At Westward Ho! where scratch form means a good deal, he is handicapped at plus four, and only the other day in a competition of the North Devon Club he tied with Mr. Bramston over 36 holes with 172 strokes, a useful score on a course that is not exactly easy. At Sunningdale recently he easily defeated the same redoubtable player. For the rest it will be observed that for either country a goodly number of veterans are to do battle, and as the issue is to be decided by matches and not by medal play, their nerve and experience will prove all the more valuable. Over the links of the West Cornwall Club at Lelant James Braid has repeated the victory he gained there over Taylor a year ago. The winner's score for the two rounds was 140 (71 and 69), which must about constitute a record for thirty-six holes over this course; the par score is 67. In the competition for the Open Championship of California, Alec Smith, a Scotsman by birth, now professional to the Nassau County Club, U. S. A., achieved a signal success, which stamps him as a really fine player. He holed the four rounds in 314, giving an average for each of 78 1-2 strokes, and Anderson, winner of the last American Open Championship, was second, no fewer than seventeen strokes behind him. At Muirfield last year James Braid's average was 77 1-4 and although doubtless the East Lothian course is more difficult than the Californian one, Smith's performance must be accounted highly meritorious.

The present week witnesses the conclusion of a hunting season upon which it is impossible to look back with much satisfaction. During the preliminary period of education and preparation the conditions were not unfavourable. Despite some deficiency of moisture the fox litters were well broken up, and in most countries an average number of clubs was handled. During the early days of November there hung over the length and breadth of the land a fog so dense and impervious as seriously to interfere with the operations of hounds, and in the Midlands sixteen degrees of frost were registered. It was an unpropitous commencement, and prior to Christmas there was never any continuance of good scenting weather. The vagaries of our peculiar climate were seldom more remarkable. Brief spells of hard weather came at frequent intervals, varied by heavy gales and further visitations of fog. The New Year brought some improvement, and, although frost occurred more that once during January, not a few good runs were obtained. So late as February the frost arrived in earnest—black, hard, and lasting, there was no mistaking the genuine character of the infliction. It was the severest and most prolonged frost we have experienced since the winter of 1894-95. All hunting was stopped for nearly three weeks, and London was full of frozen-out fox-hunters. The thaw came towards the end of the month, and the excellence of the sport enjoyed since then has gone far to make amends for previous disappointment. Two features of the past season call for some comment. The number of changes in the management of hunts was considerably above the average, and although most of the vacancies have already been filled, the growing tendency to take countries for short terms of office is not calculased to promote the best interests of fox-hunting. It has the effect of unsettling the farmers, a class of men who are above all things conservative, averse from frequent changes, and who like to see at the head of affairs men of standing in the country with whom they are well acquainted. For such a Master farmers will do far more than they will for a stranger, who cannot expect to gain their goodwill in the course of a single season. Accidents occurred in the hunting-field with regrettable frequency, and it is sad to have to recall what a considerable proportion of them entailed fatal results.

"PEARLS IN THE MOUTH."—White and sound teeth healthy gums, and fragrant breath can only be obtained by the daily use of ROWLAND'S ODONTO. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Sold by Stores and Chemists. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO.

NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

GRIEVANCES AGAINST EUROPEAN FIRMS.

A MEETING of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association was held on Sunday afternoon in the hall of the Muljt Jaitha Cloth Market, when a large number of members of the Association was present. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, the president of the Association, presided in the chair. The chairman stated shortly the purpose for which the meeting was convened. It appears that for some time past disputes have arisen between Native piece-goods merchants of Bombay and the European firms through whom they order out the piece-goods from home. Their other grievances are in regard to carriers' notes, short lengths on piece-goods, and the decision of the umpires in cases where differences arise between the merchants and the European firms. The Native piece-goods merchants maintain that they should have the right to nominate the umpire, or that there should be some native umpire to watch their interests. In regard to these grievances the Association had addressed letters to the Chamber of Commerce, and the following reply from that body was discussed at the meeting:—

I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, and to say that since receipt of a request from the Manchester Chambers of Commerce that the circular to members issued by this Chamber on the 30th January last regarding short lengths in bleached piece-goods, should not be regarded as final, the Committee have foreseen that it would probably have to be modified. The Committee therefore are disposed to agree with your Association that it will be well to inform members of the Chamber that the rules issued to them, dated 30th January, are withdrawn. This will accordingly be done.

With reference to your remarks about carrier's notes and the attitude of any Committee in the matter, I am to say that the Committee does not consider its present refusal, and indeed inability, to bind the individual members of the Chamber to terms which they might or might not be disposed to accept, is in any sense inconsistent with its original endeavour to indicate to your Association the impracticability of your first proposals.

The following letter from Messrs. Fleming Shaw and Co. to the Piece-goods Association was also read:—

With reference to your letter dated 6th March, addressed to the Chamber of Commerce, we beg to intimate for the information of the Association that we are prepared to come to an understanding with the individual members of your Association as to (1) what should be the maximum limit of shortage of short length pieces! (2) What number of pattern, cut pieces—pieces in two parts—should reasonably be accepted in each lot? Also with reference to your letter of the 14th of March we are prepared to make our agreement that only the certificate of the Manchester Ship Canal Co., or the bill of lading should be accepted as proof of date of shipment. We should also inform you that we are prepared to accept, in the meantime, as reasonable for settlement of the proportion of short length pieces, which may be supplied in contract, the conditions as detailed in the Chamber of Commerce circular dated 30th January last. We take this opportunity of informing the Association that we are willing at all times to discuss with the representative members of your Association the conditions of one contract form, but we do not recognise that the Chamber of Commerce has any right to lay down any conditions for contracts between the members of your Association and our firm.

The above letters were discussed, and the meeting drafted and approved of certain rules under which the members of the Association bound themselves to give indent orders to those European firms which would agree to the terms. It was at first suggested that the rules should be put in force from to-day, but the chairman advised the members to wait for a week and to hear what the European firms had to say in the matter.

A sub-committee was formed to ascertain the views of the European firms in regard to the amended rules, and to report to the Association in one week.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

AN OBSTINATE GHARRIWALA.

ACTION BY GENERAL WILLCOCKS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard the case in which Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks, Commanding the Bombay District, charged Pestonji Burjorji hack-victoria driver No. 461 with refusing to ply his conveyance for hire. Mr. Wellinker, pleader, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Aunali, barrister-at-law, defended the accused.

The accused made a statement that on the 19th instant, he had engaged his conveyance to a European lady and gentleman just before the complainant hailed for it. His horse was tired and he wanted to take him to the stables. On a signal made by the complainant he stopped his carriage. But as the complainant asked him to drive him to Malabar Hill, he said that his horse was tired and he (complainant) would get another victoria on the stand. Upon this the complainant asked his name which he refused to give. The accused said he was guilty of not giving his name and begged the complainant's pardon for that.

The complainant said that on the 19th instant, when his pattawalla hailed the carriage and put his box into it, the gharriwalla had made no mention whatever of his horse being tired. Not only did he refuse to drive him to Malabar Hill, but he would neither go to the nearest police station nor give his name. When the box was removed from his gharry he drove off his horse showing no signs of exhaustion. The accused shook his head against him by way of threat, and went away shouting insolently. He thought that the offensive behaviour of the accused might have been due to his military uniform which he had put on at the time. The accused might have thought him to be a private and have treated him as he was in the habit of treating privates. In fact his whole gesture was defiant. The accused spoke all the while as he drove away in Hindustani, but on account of the distance he could not catch his words. He knew Hindustani very well.

Cross-examined by Mr. Aunali, the complainant said that the accused stopped his carriage right in front of the pillars of the portico of the Great Western Hotel, when his pattawala hailed it.

Hiroo Changoo, the pattawala was next examined. He said that at about 3 p. m. on the "tabut" day, he raised his arm and hailed the gharriwala, the accused. The accused at once came up and he put the box of his master inside the carriage. The accused was then asked to drive to Walkeshwar which he refused to do, dropped down from his seat and tried to take the box out of the carriage. His master then asked the accused to give his name, which the accused did not give, and said he had seen many such people asking names like that. He then removed the box from the carriage and put it into another one in which his master drove to the police station.

Mr. Aunali said that his client was very sorry.

Gana Dhondu, a syce in the employ of Mr. Dadabhoy Nusserwanji Kerawala, gave evidence that the accused took away the horse and the carriage at 6, in the morning on the tabut day. He brought the horse back at about three in the afternoon and took away another fresh one.

The Magistrate remarked that the complainant deserved great praise for bringing the case to the court. If the public acted as the complainant had done such abuses would have been speedily remedied. There was no doubt that the accused's horse was fresh and that he had committed the offence with which he was charged. He fined the accused Rs. 15.

THE DR. BLANEY FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Dr. Blaney's fund has been subscribed by the millionaires and others, but the aggregate amount at its close is poor indeed. I always read with suppressed indignation the puffing lines that accompanied the slight contributions, which were simply, as they say, meant, as proves the result, to trumpet abroad sham philanthropy. Let the people hold in review the one thousand and one acts of our most esteemed and venerable doctor's common philanthropy and good will towards his fellow creatures, which was done without discrimination of caste and creed, and all will unanimously declare, that Dr. Blaney's services have received but a sorry requital from his friends and admirers. God keep us from our friends and Bombay from ostentatious fame-courters.—Your, &c.,

ARDESHIR C. BHANDUPVALA.

April 26.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Ferringdon Road, London, England.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

DURBAR AT PESHAWAR.

GOVERNMENT'S FRONTIER POLICY.

PESHAWAR, APRIL 26.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy held a public Durbar this afternoon in a large Durbar tent in the Shaba Bagh.

After the presentations, His Excellency addressed those present as follows:—Chiefs, Khans, Maliks, and Gentlemen,—I have come to the frontier to speak to the men of the frontier I want to tell them with my own lips what is the policy of Government, and what I am desirous that our relations should be. It is fifteen years since I first went up the Khyber, and nearly eight years since, after visiting Chitral, I went up for the second time on my way to Kabul and I have followed every stage of the frontier history throughout that period. I know the British side, I have been on the Afghan side too, and I have always tried my best to understand the Pathan side. These are the three sides of the question, and a man must always look at these three faces, and must endeavour to bring them into harmony if he wishes to do any good on the frontier. Now the great desire of the trans-border tribesman is, I take it, to maintain his religion and his independence. The British Government have not the smallest desire to interfere with either. Your religion is safe from attack at our hands, as every Mahomedan in India can tell you; but there are all sorts of dangerous spirits on the frontier who are always trying to stir up religious strife, and we know of people who preach what is called a religious war. All I can say, is that as soon as it becomes a question of war all religion, in my eyes, has gone out of it. I desire not war of any description, but peace. We have had peace now for four years, and we have all been the gainers by it. I want no change and if you are wise you will not want it either. But if war were ever forced upon me on the frontier I should not be frightened for one instant because people tried to called it *Jehad* or anything else—I should carry it through to the end. And next, as regards your independence, there are plenty of firebrands always going up and down the border telling the tribes that the Government has designs upon your territory of your independence. More fabrications of this sort are started upon the frontier than anywhere else in the world. It is a nursery garden of inventions.

RIDICULOUS RUMOURS.

I believe there has been a goodly crop during the past few weeks; that if you came here to this Durbar you were going to be seized and held as hostages, and I, as Viceroy, was going to make an announcement saying that the British Government was coming to take over your country. Now have you not grown wise with years? Can you not see through this transparent nonsense. If we did not take Tirah and Dir and Swat after the fighting in 1897, are we likely to try and take them now? The policy of the Government of India towards the transborder men is very simple, and it is this: we have no wish to seize your territory or interfere with your independence, so go on carrying and raiding and attacking, there comes a time when we say "This thing must be put an end to, and if the tribes will not help us to do it we must do it ourselves." The matter is thus almost entirely in your own hands. You are the keepers of your own house. We are ready enough to leave you in possession, but if you dart out from behind the shelter of the door to harass and pillage and slay, then you must not be surprised if we return quickly and batter the door in.

TRIBAL ALLOWANCES.

The second feature of our policy is the payment to you of tribal allowances for keeping open the roads and passes, such as the Khyber and Kohat Passes, and the Chitral Road, for the maintenance of peace and tranquility, and for the punishment of crime. Here again the matter rests mainly with yourselves. We are ready to accept and deal with whatever form of government or authority the particular tribe prefers sometimes it is an individual—be he a mehtar or a nawab or a khan—sometimes it is recognised maliks or sirdars, sometimes it is the tribes. As a whole, you can govern yourselves as you please, but when it comes to our handing over money to you in payment for services, there must be some person or persons to receive it and they must be authorised and responsible, whether they are one man or a jirga of one thousand. I doubt if there would ever be a Government in India that would treat you with one half the generosity that is shown by the British Government in respect of these payments. Supposing that we stopped them all to-morrow, where would you be? I know that whenever we have been fighting, the first thing that the tribe presses for when peace is concluded is to get back its allowances, and it has been in my power during the three and a half years that I have been here as Viceroy to restore a good many that had been forfeited or suspended.

MILITARY EMPLOYMENT.

The third feature in our policy is the extended military employment that we give you in the local levies and militia. We have made great strides in this respect in recent years, our policy has been one of liberality all along the border. On the northern part we have the levies of Swat and Dir and Chitral, and lower down we have the Khyber Rifles, the Saman "Rifles, the Kurrem Militia, and the Waziristan Militia. In these corps we open to you a manly and a well-paid career for your young men, several thousands of whom are thus provided for. They come in to us, they learn discipline, they get good wages for the maintenance of their wives and families, they have something to do instead of becoming "budmashes" and loafers and we employ them in their own country which they know well and for whose continued independence their service is a guarantee. The better they behave in the militia and the more that experiment is a success, the wider also shall we be disposed to open to them the door of the army itself, where we already have so many good recruits from the frontier. I say to you, Khans and Maliks that this is a generous policy and that you ought to be grateful for it. There are always people ready to whisper in my ear that it is a dangerous policy, and that it is putting weapons into an enemy's hand; but I say in reply, "Why should he be enemy? What is there to fight about? And if I put a knife into the hands of a Pathan, why should he more than anyone else stab me with it in the back?" The fact is, we want some mutual trust in this matter. I have made a big step forward in the direction of trusting you. It is for you to make a return by shutting your ears to the calumnies and the lies of those who want, for interested reasons, to have eternal strife upon the border, and by fulfilling as honourable a your part of an honourable bargain. There is another consequence of peace, and the strategic preparations that makes for peace—and this is security.

FRONTIER RAILWAYS.

As you know, since I have been Viceroy we have been building railways to make the frontier strong and to enable us to support it at any point where it may be attacked. We have built the line to Dargai we have continued the line from Peshawar to Jamrud. Of course the local mischief makers did their best to make you believe that we were going to carry it on to Dacca or Maidan or somewhere else, but as usual they were found to be false prophets. Then I have opened the Kohat Pass by friendly arrangements with the tribes, and finally we have taken the railroad from Hushalgarh to Kohat, and carrying it on from Kohat to Thal. These railroads are in British territory, and we required no man's permission to build them. Primarily they are intended to strengthen our position and to enable us to move troops without delay in the event of trouble; but I will tell you why they should also be welcomed by you—they are supports to the tribal militia of which I have been speaking, and they will enable us to push troops forward at a moment's notice in reinforcement of the positions which we have committed under British officers to their keeping. They will, therefore, make the local garrisons feel greater confidence in themselves, they will give them security in their loyalty, and will teach them that the hand of the Sirkar is not bidden away in his pocket, but that it is ready to spring forward to succour, to strike, or to avenge.

DEVELOPING TRADE.

Observe, too, the effect that these railways have upon trade and through trade upon a good understanding. The Pathan is a curious mixture—he is a man of war, but he is also a born trader. I see him conducting his business right away in the bazaars of Bengal, and I have come across him in Burma and Assam. The trade of Swat pours down the line to Nowshera, and some day the trade of Afghanistan will descend the other frontier lines. As people trade together they get to know each other better, and every miles of frontier railroad that we build will turn out in the long run to be a link in the chain of friendship as well as of peace. There is another respect in which you can help forward the policy of Government, and at the same time do good to yourselves Every man on the frontier is keen about his personal sense of honour; he feels disgrace if it is lowered, and it is one of the chief objects of his life to keep it unstained. We appreciate this sentiment, and, where legitimate, we sympathise with its gratification; but what I say to you is this: Let your sense of honour be a true and not a false sense, let it be measured by just standards, and let it have a worthy and not a selfish or contemptible aim. Let the qualities that go to make up your honour be truth and fidelity to your word and decent, and upright conduct in life, and keep a control upon the passions of blood spilling and revenge. You may rest assured that as long as you maintain and act up to a high and proper standard of "Izzat" we shall uphold your position, and you will not be shamed in the eyes of your countrymen.

THE NEW PROVINCE.

And now I turn to all the members of this Durbar, on whichever side of the frontier they reside. I have come to Peshawar on the present occasion to show my interest in the new Frontier Province, and my sympathy with the work which I have entrusted to the capable hands of Colonel Deane. I selected him for the post because he knows you all well, and has your confidence, and because his heart is in the task. Needless to say, when the province was started, all the false rumours that I spoke about a little while ago were flying about, and a great many foolish things were said and believed. It was rumoured that we were going to be more severe towards the people and to press upon them with a heavy hand. Now that nothing dreadful has happened, perhaps you have learned to esteem these predictions at their true worth. I can tell you in a sentence why the Government of India created this separate administration—it was because we thought that the peace and tranquility and contentment of the frontier were of such importance that they ought to be under the direct eye of the Government of India and of its head, instead of somebody else. Business will be better done, and more quickly done, and there will not be long and vexatious delays. The system of rule will not be altered, but be altered, but it will be more efficiently worked. Every man in the frontier districts ought to look upon it as a direct gain to himself that he has a local Government on the spot, and that there is nobody above that local Government but the Government of India he ought further to appreciate the fact that the head of the local Government is an officer who can speak his language, who knows his affairs, and who has spent the best part of his life in the frontier districts. Merit will be better known under the new system, service will be more quickly rewarded, abuses will be more promptly checked, responsibility will be more strictly enforced, and punishment, where punishment is needed, will be more swift.

THE MAINTENANCE OF ORDER.

It is for the leading men of the province and the frontier to show their sense of the greater importance of their position by assisting the local administration in its task—particularly is this necessary in the detection and punishment of violent crime. The Peshawar and Kohat and Bannu districts, as you know, have enjoyed for some time a bad reputation in this respect, and it is for the leaders of native opinion and society to purge it. Without their aid the native magistrates and police can be of little avail. The leading men have been given titles and jagirs simply in orderto enable them to sit down and do nothing for the remainder of their lives—each of them has a sphere of influence of his own, and all together have a collective sphere of influence that embraces the entire province. They are expected to surrender their own private feuds, and to co-operate with the Government in the suppression of crime and the discouragement of acts that lead to crime. They have a great responsibility, and I call upon them to exercise it. When they have quarrels with each other let them abstain from civil litigation with all its pitfalls and expenses and delays, and let them settle their differences by arbitration, as I believe that they are showing an increasing inclination to do. And when they are trouble brewing against the Government let them throw their whole influence on the side of law and order, and steadily discountenance treachery and wrong doing. I see no reason to doubt that a prosperous future awaits this province. I regard the new Administration as already firmly established, and as long as I am in India, and I hope for many years afterwards, it will be watched by the Government of India with a fond and parental eye. But I repeat that your destinies are mainly in your own hands, and I look to local pride and local patriotism to see that they are jealously guarded and that the North-West Frontier Province shows itself ever more and more deserving of the interest that has secured for it a separate existence and an independent name.

The Durbar was then declared closed. The Viceroy left under a royal salute of 31 guns, followed by the Agent to the Governor-General, the General Officer Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force, and the General Officer Commanding the Peshawar District in turn. The ceremony was most impressive and although nearly three thousand were present including all the transborder tribesmen there was no disturbance or noise the tribesmen seated on the ground watching the proceedings with the greatest solemnity.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

RIOTS IN BELGIUM.

VIOLENT SCENES IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, April 12th.—Violent scenes took place in the Belgian Chamber of Deputies yesterday, some of the members nearly coming to blows.

The Government sought to obtain seven months' supplies, and the Socialist deputies believed that this was being done in order to prorogue Parliament immediately, evading by this means a debate on the question of universal suffrage, which had been promised for Tuesday next.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

VIEWS OF DR LEYDS.

London, April 12th.—Messrs. Wessels and Wolmarads are to confer with Mr. Kroger at Utrecht. Dr. Leyds declares that peace is impossible until the European delegates have been consulted.

NO NEWS REVEALED.

London, April 13th.—All the members of the Cabinet were present at a meeting to-day except Lord Cadogan, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Cabinet sat for an hour and a half, but nothing has been revealed as to the object of the meeting, or as to its result. The Cabinet will meet again to-day (Sunday).

NATIVES ON THE RAND.

London, April 12th.—Since December 12,000 natives have arrived on the Rand.

THE AUSTRIAN GAMBLING SCANDAL.

SPORTMEN BANISHED.

London, April 13th.—In December last Count Potocki, a Polish nobleman lost 3,000,000 crowns (£125,000) at baccarat at the Vienna Jockey Club, in twenty minutes the winner being Herr Szemere an Austrian sportsman. The two men with other aristocratic gambler have been banished from Austria.

[The hearing of the case against the nobleman and others who were playing baccarat at the Jockey Club in Vienna some months ago, when Count Joseph Potocky lost an immense sum of money, was conclusion on April 10 before the Josephstadt District Court of Vienna. The following were found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of 1,000 kronen each, or in default to undergo 48 hours' viz.: arrest M. Nikolaus de Szemere, Coun, Joseph Potocky, Count Louis Teuffenmansdorff, Baron Heifried Kaiserstein, the Marquis Alfonso and the Marquis Bela Pallavicini, Baron Czekellius-Rosenfeln, Herr Arthur Traenkel, owner of a racing stable, Count Adam Skrzynski, mine owner, Herr Andor von Pechy, owner of a racing stable, and Count Eugen Kinsky. Furthermore, Coun Potocky, M. de Szemere, and Herr Andor von Pechy are banished from Austria.]

THE NATIVE RISING IN FRENCH CONGO.

London, April 11th.—A serious outbreak of rioting has taken place amongst the natives of the French Congo. They have looted many factories, and a number of Europeans have been killed.

London, April 14th.—The troubles in the French Congo are attributed partly to the collection of a head tax, in the shape of rubber, but chiefly to the existence of companies holding concessions and depriving the natives of their trading rights.

RETIREMENT OF A RAILWAY OFFICER.

THE Parsee employes of the Engineering Department of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company entertained, on Saturday evening, Mr. Sorabshaw Dorabshaw, Paymaster of the Company, at a dinner at the Phoenix Club, Chowpatty, on his retirement from service after a period of forty years. The club premises were decorated and brilliantly illuminated for the occasion. There were sixty covers laid for the banquet, which was presided over by Mr. Burjorjee Framjee Paymaster, a retired officer of the company. The chairman having first given the loyal toasts, which were duly accepted, proposed the toast of the evening. He referred to the long and meritorious services of Mr. Sorabshaw ever since the company started business in the Bombay Presidency, and said that if there was one officer, who had the interests of the company at heart more than another, it was Mr. Sorabshaw, whose services were frequently appreciated and acknowledged by those who were perfectly cognizant of the heavy responsibilities attached to the duties of a Paymaster, through whose hands some crores of rupees must have passed during the period. Again there was not a more popular officer on the line than Mr. Sorabshaw who made friends everywhere he went in connection with his duties. Mr. Sorabshaw, in replying to his toast, alluded to the kindness and co-operation of his fellow-workers, many of whom had served the company faithfully and for long periods, and wished every success to the company which was second to none in India. Mr. J. T. Anklesaria proposed the guests which was replied to by Mr. Rustom. M. Chichgar. Mr. F. B. Davern gave the toast of the chairman, which was cordially accepted. The proceedings terminated at a late hour in the night.

THE number of persons who attended the meeting of Mahomedans at Hashmat Mehel on Saturday night was 300.

SPORT IN BURMA.

(Concluded from page 4.)

He appeared to be on the watch to see that the coast was clear and, excited though I was, I kept sufficiently calm to restrain myself until he came out into full view, as I felt assured he would do, for I knew I was perfectly concealed. My hope was fulfilled, for after a minute's hesitation he came clear out into the open, giving me a most perfect broadside shot at about fifteen paces. I saw my bullet strike exactly behind the shoulder, but he turned and was making off when I fired my left barrel in desparation straight at his ribs, and to my joy he staggered and fell.

Just as I had fired my second shot there was a shout inside the clump of bamboo, and before I had time to reload, a second bsine charged up towards me from below. Fred fired, and the brute fell, but only to rise again at once. Fred's second barrel, however, disabled him, and a third shot finished him off. He was a younger and smaller animal than mine, but still a fine looking beast. We both of us went up at once to where my bull was lying, and at that moment the shikari forced his way with difficulty out of the bamboos. He was in a high state of delight, and although we did not understand a word he was saying, yet he talked continuously, pointing first to my dead bull and then down towards the other, with many gesticulations. We got T. to interpret it for us later, and it seems that on his entering the bamboo clump he had very quickly discovered the presence of the smaller bsine, but could see nothing of any other one. He had managed with great care to get round this smaller one to the side farther from us so as to move him out in our direction without being discovered", he was just about to show himself when he heard my first shot, and at the sound of it the smaller bsine had dashed straight in his direction but he managed to dodge him.

TWO FINE ANIMALS.

The bsine, however, now saw him, and charged again, this time in the opposite direction, and with such force, that passing the shikari, by, he shot out into the open almost opposite to where Fred was standing. All this we only learnt later. It was enough for us that we had managed to secure two fine bsine, and now the question was what had better be done. We were a long way from camp, and as we were particularly anxious to get the heads and skins into camp intact we were afraid to leave them to be brought in next morning in case vultures should be attracted to them, when they would very shortly tear and destroy the hide. So although it meant a very late return for us, Fred and I deter mined to stay by the bsine, and to send the shikari back to bring out coolies from our village. We had some difficulty in making him understand what we wanted, but I wrote a note to T. explaining matters to him, and twisting it up I gave it to the shikari and pointed to where I supposed the village to lie. The shikari seemed then to grasp our meaning, and set off at once at a rapid trot.

We had a long and weary wait of several hours, and it was quite dark when we at last heard voices, and saw our shikari returning with a string of villagers. As we had waited so long, we thought another hour would not make much difference, and in even less than that time the two bsine were skinned, the heads being preserved intact, and we set out to return to the village, with the coolies carrying not only the heads and skins but the greater part of the flesh also, which latter was their perquisite. We had the advantage of the moonlight fortunately, and reached our village with our trophies safely, soon after midnight, and after an ample dinner, or rather supper, were only too glad to turn in for our well-earned sleep.

A DISAPPOINTING DAY.

As to their own performances of the day before, it seemed that it was a disappointing day for both the other parties. T. and Colonel M., who had been together as usual, had come across fresh tracks soon after starting; they had followed them up as rapidly as possible, but the elephants were moving very fast, and they could not come up with them. T. stated that in his opinion they must have been some of the elephants who had been already fired at or scared, for they were making for some of the rougher and more hilly country. They followed them for several miles, and only when they reached some very broken and rocky ground had they to give up. It was here, just as they were starting to return, that T. had managed to twist his ankle when leaping from one rock to another, and only with difficulty managed to get back to camp. As for the other couple they were out in another direction, and had come on a small herd that the headman knew to be staying in these jungles for some time past. They had managed badly, however, and only succeeded in wounding a tuskless male, which, although hard hit, managed to keep ahead of them until dark. They had gone out again this morning, so T. said, to try and pick up his tracks, and he was anxious that they should get the animal, as, with the exception of the bsine, no game sufficient to provide meat for our own string of coolies and for the villages also had been got since we moved camp.

T. was very much afraid he would not be fit for any heavy marching for some time, and he thought at the same time that it would not be of much use making a long stay at this village, for the reports of the elephants' whereabouts had turned out to be unfounded. However, he said we would talk it over when the others returned. On their arrival the same evening we heard they had got their elephant of the day before, and the villagers set out at once to bring in its flesh. No other elephants had been met with though, and the shikaris were unanimous in saying that we ought to move on. It was decided eventually that we had better now direct our course towards the railway again, but by another route. We might meet game on the way, and if so we could halt a day at any village where it was worth our while. We reckoned we could reach the railway on the third day by doing this, and this plan suited Colonel M., Fred, and myself, for our leave would then be up.

We had no luck during our return march. T. was quite incapacitated from walking, and had to ride all the way. Some herds of cows were met with, and several of these had calves with them, but no bulls of any size could be met. Two more sambhur were obtained, one, a very fine one, by Colonel M., and the other by me. This ended our shoot, which all agreed had better now finish, for T. was unable to go on; in fact, the injury to his ankle laid him up for some weeks. On reaching the railway, therefore, we separated for our various destinations, but before leaving T. promised that on a future date he would make arrangements for another expedition to these same jungles.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	3	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Cumbarkhadi and Dongri	12	14	35
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	15	21	36
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	5	6	14
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	13	12	33
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	5	12
G Mahim and Worli	2	6	17
Water Division	0	0	2
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	13
Total	51	70	168
Total plague deaths to date	112,663	96,545	
Same date last year	54	62	231

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

ONE is reminded of the famous story of Frederick the Great and the owner of the windmill at Sanssouci on hearing of the adventure which befell the Grand Duke of Hesse and his friends the other day at Hesse-Darmstadt. They had been cycling and were overtaken by the rain, which made the streets slippery and dangerous for wheelmen. Hence they calmly cycled along on the pavement of the principal street, and were promptly stopped by a policeman, the proceeding being of course illegal. The cyclists humbly jumped off their wheels, and one of them, in answer to the policeman's request, gave the names of "self and party." They were the Grand Duke of Hesse and Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, all of which the man of law wrote down without moving a muscle. Grand Duke or no Grand Duke, riding on the pavement was against the law, and his duty was clear. And if the law takes its course, as no doubt it will, then the Grand Duke will pay seven marks and six pfennigs. For that is the tariff. But we hope his Highness will also remember the policeman who did his duty under very trying circumstances.

The birth of an elan't calf in the Zoological Gardens—the first produce of a new herd—recalls the fact that when Lord Derby's herd passed by bequest into the possession of the Society in 1851, great hopes were entertained that this magnificent antelope would be acclimatised as a park animal. That herd died out; and though the calves purchased from the Society by Lord Hill and the Marquis of Breadalbane throve and in due time bred, in a few years their herds were dispersed, and the hope of acclimatisation was frustrated. Now there are three well-grown animals and a calf in the Zoological Gardens, and the President, the Duke of Bedford, K. G., has a much larger stock at Woburn Abbey, so that it is to be hoped a systematic attempt will be made to acclimatise and domesticate the eland in this country. The eland would not only be an ornament to our parks but of economic value, for its flesh has the reputation of being the best game meat in South Africa.

We asked the question the other day and several correspondents have kindly made answer. One writes from Rotterdam as follows: "The word is of Saxon origin. Grout nowadays is written somewhat different, viz., Kraut, and is better known as Sourcrout, Appelkraut; hence Dillegrout, or Dillekraut is a dish made of dille and dille is a plant, an old-world annual, "Peucedanum graveolens," of the parsley family Umbelliferae. In the Dutch Bible you will find the plant named (see Matthew xxiii. 23), whereas in the English version of it the same is called anise"

It is a fact that in some districts quite 50 per cent of the apples grown by English fruit-growers are injured by the caterpillars of the codlin moth. They burrow into the fruit and cause those wormy apples which are a source of annoyance to customers, cooks, and consumers. The moths arrive at the time when the apple blossoms open. Then when the newly-formed fruit appears, the female lays her egg on the skin of the apple. In seven or ten days the eggs hatch, and

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THREE new Royal Warrants came into force this week—one increasing the pay and emoluments of the warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the army; another organising the Imperial Military Nursing Service under the presidency of the Queen; and a third revising the rates of pay and the conditions of promotion and retirement in the Army Medical Service. All are eminently satisfactory so far as they go, particularly as regards the first and second of them. It is reassuring to find that in the matter of soldier's pay Mr. Brodrick has not confined his scheme to the forecast he gave in his Estimate statement. He has since recognised the claims of warrant-officers to consideration and they are now not only to participate in the increase of pay given to the ranks but are to be granted the threepence a day messing allowance, which—when messing allowance was instituted four years ago—was very illiberally and indeed unfairly withheld from them. The practical effects of the new scale and the new terms of enlistment remain to be seen; but there is good hope that they will tend to show that the only solution of the recruiting problem does not lie in the abandonment of the system of voluntary enlistment, as many think that it does. Of the medical Warrant it is only possible to express qualified approval, for although the increased rates of pay and improved conditions of promotion are set down distinctly enough, and are in themselves satisfactory, medical officers find no guarantee that their practical grievances—more particularly the undue proportion of foreign service and the difficulty of getting leave—will be removed. But the medical staff will first want to know how it is that the Report of the Committee presided over by Mr. Brodrick himself, which was signed in July last, and the presentation of which was hurried because it was admitted on all hands that the case of the medical officers should be dealt with promptly is only being acted upon now. The new scale takes effect for officers serving home from the first of the month, whilst for officers serving in the Colonies it only comes into force from the date of the promulgation of the new rules in the General Orders of the station; but in the case of India the new scale does not come into force at all. And yet it was admittedly in regard to emoluments of officers serving in India that legislation was pressed for. Even under the old regime a junior officer was better off either at home or in a Colony than in India, and now if the Royal Warrant is not universally applied the lot of unfortunate officers sent to India—invariably against their will—will be by comparison harder still.

It cannot be too strongly impressed upon the authorities that something should be done for the Army Pay Department. For years it has struggled manfully with a tangled network of accounts, and has proved its usefulness and worth sufficiently to entitle it to due consideration and reward. Honour and glory cannot fall to its lot, but some amelioration of its conditions of service might well be given—not only as an acknowledgment of past services, but as a necessary means of keeping up its standard of efficiency. When a soldier gives up soldiering and enrols as a paymaster the presumable object may be surmised to be an attempt to better his financial circumstances. But, for an accompanying increase of pay, and office life with its daily routine of pay lists and figures is hardly likely to tempt the British officer from the infinitely more congenial career that is his in any of the combatant branches. An officer, however straitened his means, will always struggle on with his regiment as long as possible, and it is probably not until he has six or seven years service that he comes to the end of his tether and has to save himself from embarrassment and ruin by joining a non-combatant branch. Under the present warrant he would get by joining the Army Pay Department 10s. a day whereas by hanging on to his regiment he would get on promotion to captain 11s. 7d. a day; of course, in a department mess and similar expenses are smaller but the prospect of drawing only 10s. a day for five years is hardly attractive enough to induce him to select the Pay Department as his harbour of refuge.

Some interesting figures are given in a recently issued Return of the number of officers in the French army who rise from the ranks, that is to say are promoted from the non-commissioned to the commissioned ranks and who on the other hand enter the army from the military colleges and academies. During the twenty years from 1881 to 1900, both years included, a total number of 23,359 sub-lieutenants were gazetted to the infantry, cavalry, artillery and engineers. Of these 11,972 were appointed from the colleges of St. Cyr and the Polytechnic, and 11,387 from among the non-commissioned officers. Of those who entered from the military colleges 8,712 came from St. Cyr 3,260 from the Polytechnic. From the Return it also appears that, in the first ten years from 1881 to 1890 the proportion of officers gazetted to the infantry from the ranks was much greater than from the colleges but during the last ten years the reverse had been the case.

The visit of the King on Easter Monday afternoon to Lord Montagu at Beaulieu has revived for the moment public interest in the derelict dock and at Buckler's Hard on the Exe. As long ago as 1722 the second Duke of Montagu tried to found a seaport at Buckler's Hard, and fifty years later, under the fostering care of Henry Adams, a noted shipbuilder it became a rival of Portsmouth as a place where men-of-war were constructed. Among other line-of-battle ships which came from Buckler's Hard were Nelson's Agamemnon, and among frigates the celebrated Beaulieu. To-day the glories of Buckler's Hard have altogether departed, and three grass-grown slipways, with two rows of Georgian red brick houses once inhabited by the dockmaster and his foremen, are the sole reminders of its former prosperity. Buckler's Hard is about four miles from the waters of the Solent, and two miles below Palace House, Beaulieu, the seat of Lord Montagu. The Abbey founded by King John still provides an object of attraction to the visitors. The ruins include three beautiful cloister arches, while the refectory is now used as the parish church, which contains what is claimed to be the oldest stone pulpit in the country. Almost up to the walls of the Gatehouse ebb and flow the tidal waters of the Exe—the haunt of thousands of wild fowl—which for the rest of its short course to the sea is known as the Beaulieu River.

The sloop Racer, Commander M. S. Beatty, is to be replaced at Dartmouth by a larger and comparatively modern vessel, probably the Magicienne, but the fulfilment of the intentions of the Admiralty is for a time marred by the action of the port authorities, who cannot find room for a ship of more tonnage than the present instructional tender of the cadet's training establishment. The Admiralty suggested the utilisation of one of the sail-pack-buoys for the larger vessel, but that does not secure local approval, as the mercantile interests may thereby be interfered with. The process of dredging abreast of the New College, and where the Racer is now moored would be a costly alternative. But whatever is requisite must be carried out, as the practical part of the professional education of junior executive officers should not be interfered with because sufficient anchorage ground for the cruiser detailed for the work cannot be conceded by the local sub-commissioners, who apparently have the power of preventing a settlement of the question.

A correspondent, referring to the canteen court-martial, reminds us that it was Mr. George S. Q. Carr, then commanding the Lapwing in the Persian Gulf, whose action was said to raise an important point in international law, which was brought on appeal before the House of Lords last year. In January, 1898, the British steamship Baluchistan, owned by the appellants, was boarded by the commander of the Lapwing off Muscat in the territorial waters of the Sultan, and the naval officer, acting in accordance with his instructions, seized twenty-five cases of cartridges, valued at £596. After proceedings in the Court of the Sultan, the cases were confiscated and hence the action. At the original trial, before Mr. Justice Grantham, the action of Commander Carr was upheld. The plaintiffs appealed, and the decision of Mr. Justice Grantham was reversed. The case then came before the House of Lords, and the original judgment, in favour of the naval officer, was confirmed. The Lord Chancellor pointed out in the course of his judgment that, in effect, the Sultan of Muscat was a law unto himself and could make what laws he pleased in his own territories. It was not denied that the Sultan had given permission to British and Persian ships of war to search Persian, British, or Muscat vessels entering his waters and seize munitions of war. The Lord Chancellor considered that no English court had a right to interfere with the Sultan's laws. All the Law Lords concurred and Lord Lindley dealing with the case for the company, said the plea, if valid, could alone be decided by diplomatic representation.

COUGHS RELIEVED INSTANTLY.—Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is a safe and reliable cure for Coughs, Colds Asthma Bronchitis, Influenza, and all Lung Troubles. For the past 70 years it has been the popular remedy, always giving immediate relief. Purchasers of Powell's Balsam of Aniseed should be careful to see the well-known Trade-Mark, "Lion, Net and Mouse," on each wrapper. Of all Chemists and Stores.

THE FAR EAST.

THE KWANGSI REBELLION.

ONE THOUSAND CHINESE KILLED.

INFORMATION to hand from Nanning and Wuchow on the West River, says the "China Mail," indicates that the news already published regarding the extent of the rebellion in Kwangsi Province was by no means exaggerated. Disorder appears to be widespread in the west of the Province. Writing from Lao Chau-fu on the 30th March, and referring to a previous letter not yet come to hand, a correspondent says:—

"I wrote you a few days ago of the slaughter at Ch'un Shan Hui. Since my arrival here, I have ascertained that the report was in no way exaggerated. There were over 1000 people slain. We were very fortunate in passing Sam Kong Hau (Hung Shui Hau) when we did, for immediately thereafter the rebels took the place. All is bustle on the water front here, despatching soldiers down the river to meet the rebels. I think there will be but little danger in my proceeding on my journey as far as Cheong On, for I have already passed through the districts in which the rebels are said to have congregated. I shall probably defer my trip to Hing Ying-fu, and return direct to Cheong On."

We hear that Mr. Landis, of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, has arrived at Wuchow from Nanning, having been advised to withdraw to Wuchow.

THE HONAN OUTBREAK.

TWO FRENCH MISSIONARIES WOUNDED.

The "Universal Gazette" now states that at Nanyangin Honan, rioters attacked the missionaries and besieged the city wall of Piyanghsien. As Piyang-hsien borders on Teo-yang-hsian, in Hupeh, the Taotai of Hsiang-yang, fearing the rioters were coming into Hupeh, wired to the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung to despatch troops there. It is also reported two Roman Catholic priests were wounded, though not fatally, and there are lots of other rumours in the matter. Foreigners are not satisfied at the conduct of the Governor Hsi-Hsin and have applied to French Minister at Pekin through the French Consul at Hankow concerning the Governor. (What the Chinese officials style "rioters" are simply Boxers under another name.

THE BOXER GOVERNOR'S GUILT.

Peking, 27th March.—It seems to be very difficult to suppress the rioters in Honan. They have killed converts, wounded missionaries and burnt missions and they are still raging more furiously than ever. The French Minister went to the Board of Foreign Affairs ("Wai-Wu-pu") yesterday and enquired minutely about the state of affairs in Honan. He asked the Yamen to inform him of all future developments. The officials of the "Wai-Wu-pu" were thereby thrown into confusion. Everbody in Peking believes that the Governor Hsi-Hang, being one of the officials who assisted the Boxers, has caused the present outbreak.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A FRENCH PRIEST.

Advices from East River say that a short time ago a French Priest was murdered in the Wai Chau Prefecture. Three Chinese who accompanied the priest were also murdered. The French are said to have demanded a sum of forty thousand dollars as a fine for the murder of the priest. No satisfactory account of the cause of this serious outrage has been received. It is simply said that the priest had offended the people by his life, and the murder was a revenge.

ANTI-FOREIGN RISING AT NINGPO.

WARSHIPS TO THE RESCUE.

A Shanghai, telegram dated April 10th says:—An anti-foreign rising has broken out at Ningpo. The British cruiser Arethusa and two German war vessels have left here hurriedly for the scene of the disturbance. It appears that a small boy has been found near Ningpo with his eyes gouged out and the Roman Catholic Missionaries are blamed by the Chinese. There is great excitement in the vicinity. The British Consul demanded an explanation from the Taotai, who seized and decapitated the supposed culprits, which tended somewhat to allay the excitement. Afterwards the villagers gathered at Ningpo and demanded satisfaction from the Roman Catholic. The situation is alarming and the British gunboat Britomart has been ordered to Ningpo from Foochow.

A despatch to the "China Mail" says:—The anti-foreign in Ningpo are increasing. Thousands of villagers from the surrounding villages are coming into town demanding satisfaction. The local authorities are doing their best to suppress the riots, but the situation is considered most serious. The German cruiser Geier and Luchs left Shanghai late night for Ningpo, and the British cruiser Arethuso follows to-day.

(On the 3rd inst, the "China Mail" published the following Special Telegram from our Shanghai correspondent:—"A serious disturbance is reported from Ningpo. Some Taichow people extracted a boy's eyes, giving it out that the Catholic Missionaries have offered a price for such a commodity. The Taotai has ordered immediate decapitation of the culprits. The excitement, however, is great and the British Consul has demanded explanations from the Taotai and the adoption of severe measures for the preservation of the peace. The episode is considered unimportant.—

A message dated Shanghai April 11 says:—

Reports from Ningpo are more favourable, strong proclamations having been issued by the Chinese authorities there. The British cruiser Arethusa remains at Shanghai.

CHINESE BANDITTI.

It is reported from Haiphong that the Chinese banditti are again active on the Franco Chinese frontier, and, it is feared they contemplate seizing some Europeans and holding them to ransom. The French military frontier posts are, therefore, enjoined to vigilance.

Details have reached Haiphon of the assassination by Chinese smugglers of Lieut. Weirgerbor on the Tonkin frontier. The unfortunate officer, it appears was strangled, stabbed and shot, and the body was badly mutilated.

TRAGEDY AT SINGAPORE.

EUROPEAN MURDERED BY BURGLARS.

The Straits Times of April 17th says:—Singapore learned this morning, with horror and amazement that a murderous gang of burglars had broken into "Draycott," the residence of Mr. George Rutherford during the small hours of the night, and had fatally stabbed the unfortunate gentleman himself, and seriously wounded Miss Gunn—a young lady who came out here with Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford a couple of months ago, and has since being staying with them. The details of the crime, show it to have been one of the most daring and cold-blooded outrages ever planned in this town, and also one of the most wanton. When Mr. Rutherford had been literally ripped open by one of the criminals, another, who was being pursued by Miss Gunn, stopped in his flight and again stabbed the unfortunate gentleman. He succumbed to his injuries at 2.30 o'clock this afternoon, just twelve hours after being stabbed. The utmost sympathy is felt for Mrs. Rutherford. It will be remembered that Mr. Rutherford only arrived here from England a couple of months ago, having come out as Managing Director of the Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.

The circumstances of the crime, so far as can be gathered from the police, are as follows:—At about 2.30 o'clock a. m., three natives dressed in black entered Mr. Rutherford's residence. They climbed up the posts of the verandah and cut away the venetian blinds from the windows. They then unlid the bolts and opened the windows. The robbers then helped themselves to a couple of small clocks valued at about dols 80. They then went into the bedroom of Mis Gunn, who is staying as a guest with Mrs. Rutherford, and one of the ruffians opened the mosquito curtain and looked in at her. The lady awoke and, seeing the burglars, she screamed for help. One of the men instantly stabbed her in the forehead and leg. Mr. Rutherford, who was sleeping in an adjoining room, heard the noise and came to Miss Gunn's assistance. He met one of the robbers on the way and attempted to seize him. The burglar, however, at once stabbed him in the abdomen, ripping him open and exposing his intestines. The murderer then made his escape. While was happening, Mrs. Rutherford ran to get a revolver from one of the rooms. At the same time Miss Gunn although wounded and bleeding, pursued one of the burglars. As this man passed Mr. Rutherford he also stabbed the unfortunate gentlemen in the stomach. He then escaped in the darkness. All the robbers managed to escape by the verandah.

The servants had all been securely locked in by the burglars before they entered the house, and were therefore unable to come to the assistance of their master. The "jagah," a Bengali, was asleep at the time. Mr. Rutherford had no dogs. Medical assistance was telephoned for and Drs. Kirk, Galloway and Fowlie were soon on the scene and attended to the unfortunate gentleman. He had to be put under chloroform and was seen to be in a hopeless condition from the first. He expired at 2.30 o'clock this afternoon. It is not known whether the burglars were Malays, Javanese or Chinamen. The police think that they were Chinamen.

Inspector Howard has arrested three Chinamen on suspicion of being connected with the murder of Mr. Rutherford. There are now four men under arrest. Firearms and a very sharp sheath knife have been found and are said to be the property of the three men.

WEI-HAI-WEI.

At the annual meeting of the Wei-hai-wei Land and Building Co., at Shanghai, the Chairman (Mr. A McLeod), in the course of his speech said:—The Government has now completed the making of about 20 miles of good roads on the main land at Wei-hai-wei connecting all the Company's properties, which should lead to increase the value of same, and prove a very great convenience to visitors and residents of the port. You have doubtless read the various reports that have been published in the home papers regarding the future of Wei-hai-wei, and while it could appear that the British Government have abandoned the idea of making it a fortified Naval port, it is to be hoped that under the Colonial Office, it may before very long become a flourishing commercial colony. We understand that Mr. Stewart Lockhart the newly appointed Commissioner, will take up his position in a few weeks, and it may be predicted that his well-known energy and ability will soon put life into the place, and give that sense of security for good government and freedom for trade both to foreigners and natives that investments of capital may be attracted to the place, when the excessive properties owned by the Company may improve in value and be developed to advantage.

THE "PERU" SHOOTING AFFAIR.

ACCUSED FOUND GUILTY.

At a special sitting of the HongKong Criminal Court on April 10th before the Chief Justice His Lordship W. M. Goodman Albert Marshall, late chief Steward of the Pacific Mail Steamship Peru was indicted for shooting with intent to murder Capt. Albert Freeman Pillsbury, while in Hongkong waters on the 23rd January last. There was another count against him of shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm. The Acting Attorney General (Mr. A. G. Wise), instructed by the Crown Solicitor (Mr. F. B. L. Bowley) prosecuted, and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist defended the prisoner, who pleaded not guilty. The following jury was sworn to try the case:—Messrs. A. Bryson, Gustav Meyer, R. H. Stephenson, R. Meneasen, A. A. H. Milroy, E. E. da Silva, and W. C. Drew.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty and a recommendation to mercy.

In passing sentence His Lordship said:—Albert Marshall, you have been found guilty on, I think, very clear evidence, of shooting at your captain on board of the ship on which you were steward with intent to murder him. If that bullet which you fired and cut his shoulder with had gone into his brain or into his heart—neither of them were very many inches off that spot—you would undoubtedly have been tried for murder. I wish to say nothing to aggravate the distressing position in which you now find yourself, but I find it my painful duty to pass a severe sentence upon you in spite of the recommendation of the jury to mercy which I take into consideration. The maximum punishment for the offence of which you have been found guilty is penal servitude for life. I have in mind your case, that you were probably somewhat excited by drink on the occasion, but having regard to the extremely serious nature of the crime of which you have been found guilty I must sentence you to be imprisoned with hard labour for four years.

WAITING FOR THE BIG MONSOON!

We are in for the close, muggy weather—depressing because of the extra weight of cloud or moisture in the atmosphere—which always distinguishes the period between the little and the big monsoons. The slight sea breeze is only refreshing at times and when you stand directly facing it. Inside Fort offices it can be stewy enough to warrant a Punjaub visitor's remark:—"I would rather have our 110° dry heat than your 87° to 92° with its mugginess." But our Colombo climate at this time is not unhealthy, although disagreeable.—"Ceylon Observer."

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, APRIL 28.

Monday:—The depression in Behar yesterday has filled up. It has given light to moderate rain in Assam and East Bengal. Silchar has received two inches, Narayanganj and Tezpur one and-a-half. A few light showers have also fallen in Upper Burma. Pressure is low along the Central Himalayas and in the east of the Central Provinces. Showers will probably be received during the day in Bengal and Assam. Fine weather prevails elsewhere. The mean temperature of the past 24 hours was in moderate to large defect in the Punjab, Upper Sind, Rajputana and the Western districts of the United Provinces and also in East Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma, in excess in the Central Provinces, Deccan, Central and Lower Burma and Tenasserim.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 28TH OF APRIL.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure in Upper Sind at Lahore and Sirsa, a brisk rise at Allahabad, Bijapur, Poona, Sholapur and Belgaum, and slight changes elsewhere.

Winds in Sind exhibit a tendency to cyclonic circulation, while calms are verfable and breezes prevail in other places.

The maximum temperature is from 6° to 12° in excess of normal at Veraval, Surat, Ahmednagar and Belgaum, while the minimum is from 7° to 10° in defect at Lahore, Sirsa, Ajmere and Deesa. The maximum temperature varied from 110 at Nagpur to 90° at Dwarka Ratnagiri and Goa, and the minimum from 61° at Lahore and Jacobabad to 85° at Cuddapah.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

PIONEERING IN QUEENSLAND.

"Solitude and serpents, torrid heat and work galore
Await the folks who love them on Queensland's sunny shore."

So wrote a young man who, with a light heart, a heavy purse, and a grand constitution, came out from England to make a fortune, but instead returned to the land of his birth a year later with a light purse, a heavy heart, and debilitated liver. This young man's experiences were like those of hundreds of others, but his method of expressing them is different. We city-bred Colonials who resolve to try our fortunes on the land do not generally fare better than people used to the invigorating breezes of green, temperate Old England. Certainly Mrs. F. Summers did not. This lady, who now resides at No. 1, Quay Street, Ultimo, N. S. W. is a native of Sydney, and the mother of five fine children. Her pioneering record in Queensland, and particularly the effect upon her health of the hardships she endured, is very interesting. Writing on November 12, 1901, Mrs. Summers says:—"In 1897 my husband determined to try his luck upon the land. He took a selection near Beenleigh, Queensland. With our three little lads, our goods, and a month's provisions, my husband and I arrived there at sunset. I shall never forget my dismay at first sight of our new home—a log shanty roofed with bark, doorless, windowless, with big gohannas and jew-lizards crawling on the floor. No other habitation was insight—nothing but giant trees and scrubby undergrowth. The selection swarmed with snakes, adders, 'possums, &c. One day on turning down the blankets we discovered a brown snake, four feet long, in the bed. But my worst fright was caused by a 'possum running over my face in the night. I shrieked, and so did the children, while my good man endeavoured to find the matches which, of course, were mislaid. The terrified 'possum in its efforts to escape, knocked our crockery off the shelves. At length a light was obtained and the disturber hunted down."

To live for five months in such a spot as this, with a thermometer registering 112° Fahr. in the shade, subsisting meanwhile on corned beef, damper, and black tea, all of which had to be prepared in an old kerosene can, is surely disheartening enough experience for any woman. To one born and brought up in a great city like Sydney such a life must have been simply unendurable, and so Mrs. Summers found it. She continues: "My health began to fail. I suffered continuously from nervous headache, and a disordered condition of the bowels. The latter performed their functions in a very irregular manner, and a period of constipation would be followed by diarrhœa. An eruption appeared upon my face, and I was frequently tortured by neuralgia. My health becoming steadily worse, my husband decided to return to Sydney, where shortly afterwards I underwent an operation for the removal of an internal trouble peculiar to motherhood, which left me in a very feeble condition. The indigestion which I had contracted in Queensland became so severe that I positively dreaded food. The physicians at the Sydney Hospital were powerless to relieve me, and it was thought I had not long to live, when a neighbour recommended Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I took her advice but for the first few days derived no benefit. Soon afterwards, however, I noticed a change for the better, so continued its use, though I cannot remember how many bottles I took, but this I can say: that within six months Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup restored me to a thoroughly healthy condition."

Grander testimony than this it would be hard to find. Mrs. Summers' experiences in Queensland are such as fall to the lot of few women, but countless women have suffered the same tortures as she was called upon to endure—which arise from an infinite variety of causes, many of them traceable and others not. Thousands have found relief in the way that Mrs. Summers found it; and that, too, when all other means had failed.

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

THE BEST SECURITY FOR HEALTH.

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

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"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The late LORD CLYDE said—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ABINGDON.
"It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute—that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable and injurious."—Mr. TRAVERS, F.R.S.
"In consequence of much Debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have freely used it myself with great benefit and success."—JOSEPH POEET.

It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily, the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

CAUTION.—Beware of Imitations and Substitutes.

N.B.—To avoid impositions, the public are respectfully requested to notice the Name and Trade Mark (W) which appear on each genuine bottle.

Thomas Wilkinson

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A VOICE FROM THE JUNGLES!!

CAMP ANAS, PANCH MAHALS, 17-2-02.

DEAR SIR,—

YOU will see from the above address that I am encamped right away in the Jungles. Before coming here, I purchased a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE. I can honestly say that I did not know its worth, till I tried it on a man here suffering from persistent malarial fever, and I can conscientiously say that with one bottle, the fever ceased, and so far has not returned. I had been giving the man QUININE for days together, but still the fever kept on, but on taking one bottle only of your mixture, he has not had a return of the fever.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) HENRY H. SPOONER,
In charge Opium Police, Anas.

To

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

The above is one out of many unsolicited Testimonials. BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS, & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Philips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c. &c. &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Why not look young? There's genuine pleasure in holding back Father Time fifteen or twenty years. You can do it easily with Ayer's Hair Vigor, for it gives all that dark and rich look to the hair which belongs to young life.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

You know the story—how good Queen Bess, pointing to the beautiful hair of a peasant girl, said, "There's a real royal crown. I would trade my golden one for it." That was long ago. Now you can have a "real royal crown" of your own, simply by using Ayer's Hair Vigor. It makes the hair grow thick and long and stops it falling out.

When your hair is rich and heavy, and when the closest inspection fails to detect a single gray hair, you will certainly look a great deal younger, and you will be much better satisfied with yourself, too. Isn't that so?

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Agents for Bombay.—KEMP & Co., Ltd

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

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NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER, &c.

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3 " " " " " 3 "
4 " " " " " 5 "

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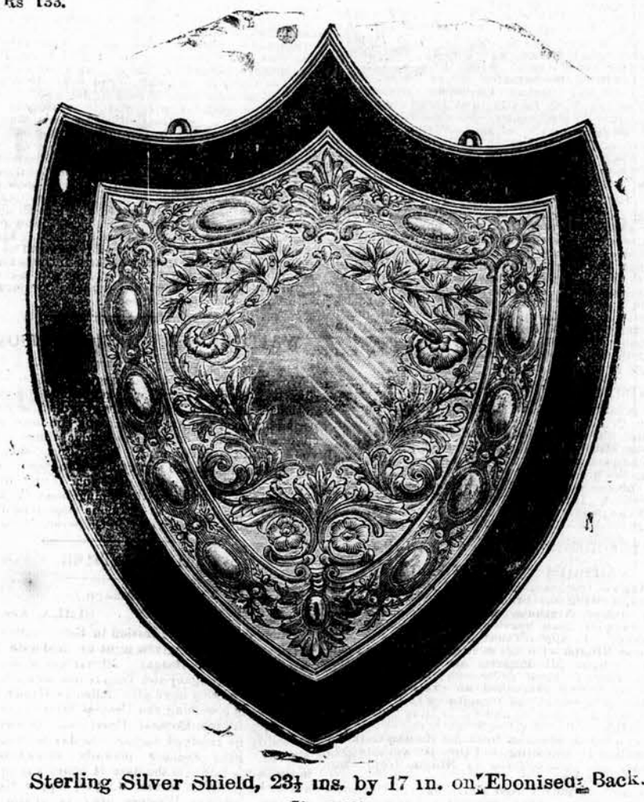

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co.: 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.: 1, Whitefriars Street London, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co. 65, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C. Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA. Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.